SECTION A; ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Explain the importance of history in providing intellectual fulfillment(1mk)

A person with a good command of the subject is viewed with admiration by his counterparts.

1. Identify two theories that explain the origin of man(2mks)
2. Evolution theory
3. Oral tradition/mythical
4. Creation theory
5. Identify the method used to plant cereals when early agriculture began(1mk)

Broadcasting method

1. Identify the earliest method of trade that was used during the transsaharan trade(1mk)

Barter trade

1. Give two benefits of the development of the railway transport in Europe during the 19th century(2mks)
2. Reduced the cost of movement of goods and people as well as promoting social interaction.
3. Expanded trade
4. Promoted industrialization
5. Led to urbanization
6. Created employment
7. Source of government revenue
8. Enabled exploitation of natural resources
9. Identify two uses of steam as a source of energy during the industrial revolution(2mks)
10. It was used to drive heavy machinery in factories
11. To turn turbines that generated power for industrial use, e.g. driving, spinning and weaving machines.
12. It was used for pumping water out of coal mines.
13. It was used in steam –powered locomotives and ships.
14. The massive temple doors in Egypt were only opened using steam.
15. What was the main contribution of William Morton in the field of medicine?(1mk)

He discovered the use of ether/anesthetic to relieve pain during surgery

1. List two negative effects of urbanization in Athens(2mks)
2. overcrowding,
3. Unemployment has continued to increase with the growing population.
4. Poor housing and homelessness. This has led to development of slums.
5. Transportation is another problem. However, an excellent public system has helped to alleviate this.
6. Air pollution continues to be a major challenge.
7. Rural-urban migration by the job seekers causing overcrowding in the city
8. Poverty. This was a greater problem in London in the initial stage
9. Identify two problems facing Johannesburg as an urban center in Africa(2mks)
10. The problem of racial segregation.
11. Poor housing. Most of the workers who work in and around Johannesburg live in shanties , mainly because of underpayment
12. Unemployment has continued to increase with the growing population.
13. Rural-urban migration by the job seekers causing overcrowding in the city.
14. A large gap between the affluent class, especially the Europeans and the poor people who majorly are African
15. Congestion on roads caused by an increase in the number of vehicles on the roads while the road network is not expanding.
16. The city has the highest crime rate in the world.
17. Inadequate social services including health services and educational facilities.
18. Water shortage caused by the high rate of expansion in the town and the depletion of water reservoirs.
19. The rate of HIV/AIDS infection is very high.
20. State two functions of the sazza chiefs among the Baganda in the 19th century(2mks)
21. To maintain law and order
22. To collect taxes
23. Recruit men for military services
24. Settle disputes
25. Members of the lukiko
26. Give one economic reason which made the European countries to scramble for colonies in Africa(1mk)
27. search for markets for European manufactured goods in Africa
resulting in scramble for and partition.
28. The need for raw materials.
29. Cheap labor was also readily available in Africa after the abolition of slave trade.
30. There was desire by the entrepreneurs to invest excess capital gained from accumulation of profits from industrial investment.
31. Industrial revolution led to improved transport system, which was necessary for effective colonization.
32. The military hardware manufactured during the revolution enabled Europeans to conquer African territories.
33. The discovery of medicine enabled the Europeans to survive the African conditions and protect themselves from diseases such as malaria, yellow fever etc.
34. Those who were rendered unemployed in Europe due to invention of machines had to move to Africa to assist in harnessing raw materials.
35. Industrial revolution led to intense rivalry in trade, which was projected, into Africa.
36. Identify the main aim of the Berlin conference in 1884-1885(1mk)

To divide up Africa among European nations peacefully

1. Who was the main architect of indirect rule in northern Nigeria(1mk)

Sir Fredrick Lugard

1. Outline two similar methods used to recruit African labor by the British and the French colonies(2mks)
2. Imposition of taxes
3. Used chiefs to recruit labor
4. Introduced forced labor
5. Use of pass laws
6. Give two economic reasons for the growth of African nationalism in Ghana(2mks)
7. The early Introduction of cocoa growing led to adoption of money economy in Ghana ahead of other countries.
8. The colonial government’s attempt to tamper with cocoa growing by ordering cutting of
coca trees hurt people to the level of developing nationalistic feelings against the British.
9. The granting of trading licenses by the government selectively to European traders while deliberately denying then Africans.
10. Low income earned by African farmers
11. Share increase in prices of farm imputs and consumer goods.
12. Give the main reason why the united states of America adopted the marshal plan after the 2nd world war(1mk)

To empower countries that were aligned on her side economically

1. State one condition that a country should fulfill to become a member of the non-aligned movement(1mk)
2. A country should be independent/sovereign
3. Should be a member of either Nato or Warsaw

SECTION B; ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (45MARKS)

1. a. Give five examples of oral tradition as a source of information on history and government.
2. Riddles
3. Tongue twisters
4. Fork tales
5. Songs
6. Poems
7. Legends
8. myths

b. Explain five limitations of archaeology (10mks)

1. It is expensive to use the method to obtain information.
2. It is time consuming especially when one uses the method to locate archaeological sites.
3. Weather can affect fossils, for example fossils may decay or change their form.
4. It is difficult to locate archaeological sites.
5. Sometimes people who use this method obtain inaccurate information.
6. The archaeological method cannot be used to obtain recent events and information. Only the study of ancient period can be done by use of this method.

vii) It is difficult to date fossils and artefacts. A lot of estimation is involved

1. a. Give three problems faced by factory workers in Europe during the industrial revolution in Europe(3mks)
2. industrial actions
3. accidents
4. low payments
5. poor work relations
6. long working hours

 b. Explain six effects of scientific invention on industry (12mks)

1. Large quantities of goods can be produced due to scientific inventions..
2. Efficient sources of energy necessary for industrial production have been developed. New forms of energy such as nuclear, solar and electricity have been invented.
3. Improvements in transport and communication have stimulated industrial development. Movement of labor, raw materials and manufactured goods is efficient.
4. There has been increased exploitation of resources like factories, fisheries, minerals etc as factories yearn for raw materials due to increased production.
5. The large scale manufacture of goods has led to growth of trade. This in turn has created wealth for industrialized nations.
6. Space exploration has been enhanced through science. Satellites are used in photographing of the earth’s surface and in weather research.
7. Science has revolutionized military technology. Dangerous weapons have been manufactured.
8. There is faster dissemination and spread of ideas or knowledge and skills due to development of printing press, and internet development.
9. Industries have created job opportunities. Exploitation of mineral deposits has created employment.
10. Scientific inventions in industry have led to industrial wastes and pollutants that contribute to environmental pollution. Smoke pollutes the air, machines cause noise pollution etc.
11. Human life has suffered unnecessarily due to development of war weapons and accidents on roads and aero planes.
12. Many people have been rendered unemployed due to development of machines.
13. a. Identify five forms of print media used in communication(5mks)
14. journals,
15. books,
16. newspapers,
17. Magazines
18. Brochures
19. Braille

b. Explain five positive effects of telecommunication in the society (10mks)

1. Telecommunication has revolutionized communication through enabling faster and easier communication between individuals.
2. Telecommunication has enhanced information management e.g. the use of computers for information storage and processing and the internet in communication.
3. Telecommunication devices are also sources of entertainment. Radios and television broadcast music and movies to entertain people.
4. Telecommunication systems like television bring reality to the viewers by transmitting live pictures.
5. Telecommunication devices enhance cultural exchange and understanding through showing programmes from other countries.
6. Telecommunication systems have promoted water and air transport.
7. Telecommunication systems have made world trade and businesses more effective and efficient.
8. Telecommunications has enabled organizations, government institutions and individuals to access information and programmes at their convenience.
9. Countries have also improved their security systems by using radio and radio calls and mobile tracking systems to combat crimes.
10. Modern war fare has been revolutionized. Modern weapons depend on telecommunication services that provide accurate and reliable information. For example, satellites are used to guide missiles.
11. Remote areas are no longer inaccessible thanks to telecommunications. People can communicate using cell phones even from the most remote areas of a country.
12. Telecommunication systems have promoted space exploration. Man has been able to send spacecraft to the moon, mars and Venus using communication satellites.
13. Telecommunication is a source of employment in many countries. Many people offer services, operate systems and maintain them.

21a. State three reasons why nationalism in south Africa was more complex compared to other countries(3mks)

1. The country was colonized by more e than one power
2. Existence of many ethnic groups or races
3. Long period of European colonization
4. The country was large
5. Existence of valuable minerals in the country

 b. Explain six factors that contributed to the success of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) in the struggle for independence (12mks)

1. A few Africans were privileged to acquire university education in Portugal and came to form the bulk of FRELIMO leadership.
2. The overwhelming support Mozambique fighters received from other African states e.g. Tanzania, Zimbabwe and DRC.
3. FRELIMO was a formidable, well-organized force, which witnessed rapid expansion from a mere 250 in 1964 to 35000 in 1967.
4. The forested environment favored guerilla warfare. Moreover, the soldiers knew the topography of the country.
5. The local population gave their logistic support to the fighters, having become tired of the extreme suppression by the Portuguese administration.
6. The movement fighters had their own supply of food.
7. African countries through OAU were united against the Portuguese in Mozambique.
8. The communist countries notably USSR and china gave FRELIMO military aid.
9. FRELIMO adopted the right strategy; liberating the country bit by bit and systematically. This approach won the local people’s support for the movement.
10. The FRELIMO Army consisted of all tribes, all sexes and all ages. The women played a very important role in the success of the war. I.e. spies, some fought, hiding the fighters and cooking for them.

SECTION C; ANSWER ONLY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION(30MARKS)

1. .a. Identify three political causes of the first world war (3mks)
2. Nationalism
3. Balkan wars
4. Need for revenge
5. 1st and 2nd morcan crisis
6. Arms race
7. Italo-turkish war
8. System of alliances

 b. Explain six social effects of the Second World War (12mks)

1. Defeat of axis powers led to government changes in Germany, Italy and Japan.
2. The division of Europe into two opposing blocks led to the cold war, which was followed by an arms race between USA and USSR.
3. Germany was divided into two. The communist East and the capitalist West. The city of Berlin was also divided between the east and the west.
4. Germany and Italy were weakened especially with the loss of their colonies.
5. U.S.A & U.S.S.R emerged as superpowers. The pre-war balance of power was destroyed and the power vacuum was filled by two new superpowers, the USA and USSR
6. A weakness of the League of Nations to prevent the outbreak of war was demonstrated. This Led to UNO formation.
7. There was rise of nationalism in Asia and Africa.
8. .a. State three permanent members of the council of the league of nations(3mks)

Britain

France

Italy

United states of America

Japan

b. Explain six achievements of west Africa states(ECOWAS)(12mks)

1. The defense Act adopted by ECOWAS in 1981 provided military support to any Member state attacked by outsiders. Their defense force known as ECOMOG.
2. Economically, Member states benefit from ECOWAS. For example, Nigeria provides her oil to member states at a reduced price.
3. The community has enabled regular meeting of the Heads of State to tackle problems facing the region.
4. Socio-cultural exchanges within the West African region have promoted good relations among the people.
5. Improvement has been realized in transport, trade, agriculture and communication.
6. The organization has resolved political problems facing member states.
7. ECOWAS has enabled citizens of member states to move freely from one country to another through waiver of visa requirements.
8. There has been progress in education through the establishment of a Joint examination Syllabus for West African States.

24.a. Give three reasons why USA did not join the first world until 1917(3mks)

1. The Monroe doctrine prevented USA involvement
2. She had commercial trade relations with both alliances
3. The war had not interfered with her interests before 1917
4. Fear of revolt of by her citizens of German descent who would stir a war in her country

 b. Explain six reasons why the league of nations failed to preserve world peace(12marks)

1. Member countries were not willing to take disputes to the international court of justice.
2. German was still determined to increase its military strength and continue with its aggression policy.
3. Individual nations were more pre-occupied with national interests and pride, at the expense of the organization’s interests.
4. The Versailles peace settlement resolutions were too harsh to Germany thus leaving the Germans aggrieved and refuse to cooperate with the League of Nations.
5. The League of Nations lacked the executive authority to implement its resolutions.
6. USA congress refused to ratify the treaty of the League of Nations. This denied the organization diplomatic and economic strength.
7. There was shortage of funds to implement the functions of the League of Nations.
8. The Appeasement Policy of Britain and France forced them to stand aside and avoid taking a firm action against Japan when she invaded china, Germany when she invaded and occupied Rhineland, and Italy when she attacked Ethiopia.