

## SECTION A

*Answer all questions in this section in the booklet provided*

1. State one advantage of written materials as a source of information in History (1mk)
  - More permanent
  - They are more accurate
  - It can be translated in many languages
  - They are more reliable as they limit bias
  - What is written cannot be changed
2. Name one colony of the British in West Africa (1mk)
  - Gambia
  - Ghana
3. Give one reason why homohabilis was referred to as man with ability (1mks)
  - He had the ability to make tools
  - He developed the thumb
4. Name two urban centers that developed in Mesopotamia due to agriculture (2mks)
  - Ur - Babylon
  - Nippur - Uruk
  - Kush - Urudi
5. State two roles played by wealthy Merchants of north Africa in the Trans-Saharan trade (2mks)
  - They provided trade goods
  - They organized caravans from N. Africa
  - They provided loans to traders
6. Give one major challenge facing space exploration (1mk)
  - Deadly hazards like solar radiation are dangerous to space craft
  - Hostile natural environment which is unsuitable for human life
7. State two function of the Lukiiko among the Bugada in the pre-colonial period (2mks)
  - Presented the peoples concern to Kabaka
  - They advised the Kabaka
  - They were the final court of appeal
  - Directed the collection of taxes
8. State the main contribution of religion in the Maji Maji uprising (1mk)
  - United the people of southern Tanzania to rise against colonial rule
9. Name the chartered company that administered Zimbabwe during the colonial period (1mk)
  - British south African Company
10. State two roles of the convention's people party in Ghana during Ghana's struggle for independence
  - The party united the Africans in the struggle for independence
  - It used non violent strikes and political meetings to demand for guidance
11. State two roles played by chiefs in the British colonial administration in Nigeria (2mks)
  - They recruited labour for the public works
  - They collected taxes for the colonial government
  - They heard cases in the local court
  - They communicate colonial government policy to the people
12. Give two peaceful methods used by nationalists in South Africa in their struggle for independence (2mks)
  - Forming political parties
  - Peaceful demonstrations
  - Boycotts and strikes by trade unions
  - Use of diplomacy by petitioning the organization of African union

13. Identify the immediate cause of the first world war (1mk)  
 - *Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife Sophie in Sarajero*
14. Give the main reason that led to the formation of the Non aligned movement (1mk)  
 - *To enable members to adopt an independent policy approach that would allow them not to join the power bloc rivalry between USA and USSR*
15. State two characteristics of the commonwealth nations (2mks)  
 - *Recognize the queen of English as the head of the organization*  
 - *Members maintain cultural ties*  
 - *Members have a common military tradition based on the British military system*  
 - *Members share common democratic institution eg parliament.*
16. Identify the European power that took over the administration of Tanganyika after the first world war (1mk)  
 - *Britain*
17. State one way through which the united nations has promoted peace and security in the world (2mks)  
 - *United Nations peace keeping intervene in conflicting areas*  
 - *United nations sanctions are imposed against states that defy resolutions*  
 - *The international court of justice has settled disputes among state*  
 - *The united Nations has encouraged reduction of arms*

## SECTION B

**Answer any three questions from this section**

18. a) State five reasons why hunting of wild animals was mainly a group activity (5mks)  
 - *World animals are dangerous/ could kill people*  
 - *Spotting/ locating the animal was easier*  
 - *Less time was taken to catch the animals/ less tiresome*  
 - *They could catch more animals*
- b) Discuss the features of early agriculture in Britain before the agrarian revolution (10mks)  
 - *Land was not enclosed/ fenced*  
 - *Land was owned by the King and nobles who rented it out to poor peasants*  
 - *Peasant practiced subsistence farming, producing food just for the family*  
 - *Poor farming methods and tools*  
 - *Land was small and uneconomical. The piece of land were small and scattered*  
 - *Mono cropping*  
 - *Common grazing land which led to the spread of animal diseases*  
 - *Lack of animal feeds during winter made farmers to slaughter most of the animals*  
 - *Poor preservation methods of food*  
 - *Poor quality animal and plant seeds*  
 - *There were uncontrolled animal and plant diseases*  
 - *Fallow land- Most of the land was under utilized*
19. a) Identify five ways in which iron working spread in Africa (5mks)  
 - *Trade between Africa and Mesopotamia helped in the spread of iron working*  
 - *Migrating Bantus spread the skills to west, central and south Africa*  
 - *Travelers and messengers spread the art by giving or receiving gifts of iron which they took to their homes.*  
 - *It was spread through warfare eg the Hittites invaded Egypt and they spread to art*  
 - *Intermarriage between Clans and communities involved in iron working*  
 - *Development of agriculture led to demand for better tools to improve food production*

b) Discuss the factors that led to industrial recovery of W. Germany after WWII (10mks)

- *USA used the marshal plan to rebuild W. Germany by giving her funds*
- *Industries in W. Germany were not totally destroyed by the two wars*
- *It had a high population and immigrants who provided labour*
- *Industrial unrest and strikes were minimal*
- *Good leadership in W. Germany and government support*
- *Germany's re-unification in 1990 has continued to promote industrial revolution*

20. a) State five reasons that encouraged the nationalist in Mozambique to use armed struggle to attain independence (5mks)

- *The Portuguese replaced the traditional leaders with their own appointees*
- *They alienated African land*
- *Africans were forced to Pay tax*
- *Africans were forced to work in Portuguese farms*
- *Africans worked under poor conditions and were denied to form trade unions*
- *Portuguese disrespected African culture*
- *Racial discrimination*
- *Portuguese limited the freedom of expression, movement and intellectual movement*
- *Police treated Africans with great cruelty*
- *Exploitation of Africans- They were forced to grow cash crops*
- *They were inspired by other leaders like Nyerere and Nkrumah*

b) Explain why Somari Toure was finally defeated by the French in the Mandinka resistance (10mks)

- *They did not have adequate supplies since the people and the army was constantly on the move hence no economic activity.*
- *As he retreated, Somari Toure left the rich gold reserves of Bure and was cut off from free town thus less access ammunition.*
- *Somauri's second empire was open to attacks from enemies especially the French in ivory coast*
- *The conquered communities during Samauri's war of expansion started resisting.*
- *The people of Mandika- experienced food shortage due to the scorched policy*
- *Somauri's enemies such as Tieba of Sikasso and Seku Ahmadu of Tokolar supported the French against Samouri leading to his defeat*
- *Some communities who were non-muslim supported the French so that they could help them against Samouri Islamic imperialism*
- *The British did not offer any support to samouri the way he had expected*
- *Samouri's retreated to Liberian was blocked and his capital besieged he had to surrender to the French*

21. a) Give five qualifications for one to be assimilated in Senegal (5mks)

- *One must read, write and speak French language*
- *One must be converted into Christianity*
- *Knowing and practicing French legal system*
- *Knowing and practicing French civil and political system*
- *Those who had distinguished record in military service*
- *One who had learned French mannerism e.g. eating and dressing habits*
- *People from the four communes in Senegal*

b) Describe five effects of direct rule in Zimbabwe (10mks)

- *Land was alienated by white settler from African*
- *Africans were subjected to poverty and suffering*
- *Africans traditional chiefs lost their authority*
- *The British never consulted Africans or referred to them where Africans interests were*

- concerned*
- *Heavy taxation which was collected with brutality*
- *The minority government of white settlers declared a unilateral independence over Zimbabwe*
- *African traditional economy was undermined as they were required to work on settler farms and mines*
- *African culture was undermined with the introduction of Christianity*
- *Separation of African families as they sought wage labor*
- *Forced labour*
- *African freedom of movement was curtailed by being confined in reserves and introduction of pass law*
- *Racial segregation*
- *Rise of African nationalism*
- *White settlers were able to enhance production of cash crops, transport, trade and industry were also developed in settler region*

### **SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**Answer any two questions from this section in the answer booklet provided**

22. a) State five challenges facing Africa Union (5mks)
- *Tackling the issues of regional power eg Nigeria and S. Africa are wary of losing their regional influence*
  - *Resolve the recurrent common conflicts among several African nations*
  - *Ethics, religious and regional division have been rapidly increasing in African's state*
  - *Poverty and conflicts over scarce resources is the source of insecurity*
  - *There are few remaining military leaders who hinder democracy*
  - *Poor transport and communication means*
  - *Large foreign debts*
  - *National interest are given priority at the expenses of the union interest*
  - *Ideological differences*
  - *AU members are still dependant on developed countries for aid*
  - *Divided loyalty- Are also members of other organizations*
- b) Explain five achievements of Pan- Africanism (10mks)
- *It was the fore runner of OAU. OAU was formed to take charge of African affairs*
  - *It created a sense of togetherness among the people of Africa origin*
  - *Helped to promote nationalism and attainment of independence among African states*
  - *The movement laid the foundation for the interest in research on African culture and history*
  - *Africans have become more committed to Africa issues e.g. fighting apartheid regime*
  - *It provided a forum for African people to discuss their common problems with one voice*
  - *It was a step towards the restoration of the status and dignity of African people*
  - *It encouraged co-operation among African leaders and states towards decolonization*
23. a) State three economic activities of Buganda during the pre-colonial period (3mks)
- *Mixed farmers grew crops and kept livestock*
  - *They were iron smelters*
  - *Hunters and gatherers*
  - *Practiced trade especially with Arabs and Swahili*
  - *Conducted raids and brought items like clothes, ivory, cattle and food*
  - *Practiced fishing*
  - *Made clothes from fibre and animals skin*

- *Men practiced carpentry*
- *Made basket and practiced pottery*

b) Describe the political organization of the Asante during pre-colonial period (12mks)

- *Practiced centralized political organization*
- *The empire comprised of three parts normally Kumasi/ metropolitan Asante, Amato and provincial states*
- *The head of empire was called Asantehene*
- *The office of the Asantehene was hereditary*
- *Kumasi was directly ruled by Asantehene*
- *The golden stool provided solid base for unity*
- *Government of the metropolitan Asante consisted of the confederacy council made up of King's (Omanhene) from various states*
- *Each Omanhene had black stool which symbolizes power over the state*
- *The kingdom had a standing army divided into various wings*
- *Odwara festival existed and was used in honoring the dead, solving disputes*
- *Avil servants appointed by Asantehene existed and helped in administration*

24. a) State three functions of the Assembly of the League Of Nations (3mks)

- *Amendment of the covenant*
- *Revenue and expenditure of the league*
- *The state of world affair/ peace in the world*
- *Electing the non permanent members of the council*

b) Describe six achievements of the League of Nations (12mks)

- *It maintained peace in the world for about 20 years*
- *Members were encouraged to settle dispute through the international court of justice eg Iraq and Turkey*
- *It established international health organization which helped to combat epidemics in Europe*
- *The international labor organization helped to promote workers welfare*
- *It helped to improve the lives of the people in the trust colonies*
- *It assisted refugees and drought stricken areas*
- *It helped to reconstruct the economies of many European countries after the war*
- *The league administered the region of soar and danzing city successfully*
- *Helped to promote international co-operation both in economic and social spheres*
- *It helped in arms regulation manufacturing and their sales*
- *It laid down the foundation for the formation of UNO*
- *Ensure the signing of peace pact to promote security e.g. Locarno treaties of 1925 which settled boundary disputes between Germany and France and German and Belgium*