

# **FORM FOUR TERM ONE EXAM 2017**

## **HISTORY 2 MARKING SCHEME**

### **SCHOOLS NET KENYA**

Osiligi House, Opposite KCB, Ground Floor  
Off Magadi Road, Ongata Rongai | Tel: 0711 88 22 27  
E-mail: [infosnkenya@gmail.com](mailto:infosnkenya@gmail.com) | Website: [www.schoolsnetkenya.com](http://www.schoolsnetkenya.com)

## HISTORY 2

### MARKING SCHEME

#### Section A (25 marks)

*Answer all the questions in this section.*

1. State the scientific theory that explains the origin of human beings (1mk)
  - The evolution theory/Darwinian theory (1x1=1mk)
2. Give two towns that developed as a result of early agriculture in Egypt (2mks)
  - Thebes
  - Aswan
  - Akhetaton
  - Mephis (2x1=2mks)
3. State two features that distinguish man from other primates (2mks)
  - His ability to think
  - Thumb and fore finger which enable him to grasp objects
  - He can discover
  - Ability to invent (2x1=2mks)
4. State two communes where the policy of assimilation succeeded in West Africa (2mks)
  - Goree
  - St. Rofisque
  - St'Louis
  - Dakar (2x1=2mks)
5. State the main advantages of cell phone as a means of communication (1mk)
  - It is portable (1x1=1mk)
6. State the main political challenge that the Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R.C) has faced since independence. (1mk)
  - Political instability/Rivalry for leadership of the country (1x1=1mk)
7. Who is the head of common wealth (1mk)
  - Queen/king/British/monarch
8. State two theories that explain the origin of man (2mks)
  - Evolution theory
  - Creation theory
  - Mythical/traditional theory
9. What was the main commodity of trade from West Africa to America during the triangular Trade (1mk)
  - Slaves (1x1=1mk)
10. Define "indirect rule of policy" as used by the British to administer her colonies in Africa (2mks)
  - Is a British colonial administration policy where they retained the existing indigenous administrative systems and rulers but under British directives in pursuit of their colonies (2mks)
11. Which treaty was signed between Samouri Toure and the French in 1886 (1mk)
  - The Bisandugu treaty
12. State two advantages that air transport has over other forms of transport (2mks)
  - Is the fastest mode of transport
  - Can land in any environment/terrain (helicopter)
  - Can be used to deliver relief/emergency services from air
  - Can't be affected by congestions /traffic jams and therefore convenient (2x1=2mks)
13. State the main factor that led to the growth and development of Johannesburg as an Urban Centre (1mk)
  - Discovery of gold
14. Give the main achievement of Pan-Africanism movement (1mk)
  - Formation of O.A.U
15. Give two ways in which early man used stone tools (2mks)
  - Protection against enemies/weapons
  - Hunting and gathering
  - Digging up roots
  - For constructing shelter/caves
  - For skinning/scraping/peeling
  - For sewing
  - For cutting/chopping
  - For sharpening
16. Give one example of regional trade in the pre-colonial period (1mk)
  - Trans-saharan trade
  - Long distance trade
17. State the two military pacts formed by the communist East and capitalist West during the cold war period (2mks)
  - North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) by USA and her allies
  - War saw by the Soviet

#### SECTION B

**Answer any three questions from this section.**

18. (a) State five challenges that took place in Britain during the Agrarian Revolution (5mks)
- Abolition of fallows
  - New crops like potatoes were introduced
  - Application of new methods of farming e.g use of fertilizers
  - Planned inter cropping
  - Application of scientific principles of farming e.g selective breeding
  - Private land ownership
  - Better storage facilities were introduced
  - Improved transport
  - Land was consolidated and people were forced to fence it
  - Farms were fences/land enclosure
  - Establishment of Royal agricultural society in 1883 which published the new ideas and techniques of farming
  - Introduction of mechanization
- (b) Explain reasons why the early man domesticated animals and crops during the neo-lithic period (10mks)
- Due to increase in human population, hence need for more food.
  - There was competition for food between animals and human beings
  - Over hunting depleted stocks of animals on which human beings relied for food
  - Hunting and gathering had become tiresome/insecure
  - Calamities such as bush fires/floods destroyed vegetation/drove away animals
  - Animals were domesticated to provide security
  - There was a change in climate which caused aridity/weather sometimes hindered gathering and hunting
19. (a) Identify inventions that revolutionized textile industry in Britain (5mks)
- The flying shuttle
  - The spinning Jenny
  - The water Frame
  - The spinning mule
  - The power loom
  - The cotton gin
  - The cylindrical calico/the printing press
- (b) Explain five problems encountered by 3<sup>rd</sup> world countries in their endeavour in industrialization (10mks)
- Long periods of colonization
  - Poor transport and communication
  - Shortage of capital
  - Poor technology
  - Low literacy level
  - Tough competition even from developed countries
  - Protectionist policies, adopted prevent private enterprises and foreign investment
  - Poverty hence small domestic market
  - Political instability
  - Poor disaster management strategies
  - Lack of skilled personnel/Brain drain
  - Poor energy supply
  - Most resources are under exploited
  - People's preference to imported goods
20. (a) State five reasons why Samori Toure's resistance lasted for long (5mks)
- He was able to play one European power against the other e.g French against British
  - He signed treaties with French during which he was busy building and strengthening his empire ready for war
  - He had determination to defend the independence of his empire
  - He had well trained disciplined outstanding army
  - He also had a reserve of military trained army
  - He could obtain modern arms from traders
  - Some of his soldiers had served in colonial army where they had learned the French fighting tactics and passed this skills to the rest of them
  - They were familiar with the terrain hence able to apply guerrilla tactics against the French
  - The use of scorched earth policy where they destroyed everything of value as they denied the French food and shelter this limited their advancement
  - He was able to recruit soldiers in the new empire to continue fighting
  - Samori was also a trader and used his wealth to finance the war
  - Samori used diplomacy and negotiation before resorting to war
  - Samori was a muslim and used his religion to discredit the French as non-believers
  - Samori preached the equality of all people of mandinka and their culture emphasized the same
- (b) Explain five effects of the Lozi collaboration with the Europeans (10mks)
- Led to colonization of northern Rhodesia
  - Lewanika retained his position as a paramount chief of Lozi
  - The British used the Lozi land to suppress and attack the surrounding areas which resisted
  - The Lozi became over the whole of Barotseland by filling administrative posts
  - The Lozi lost their independence

- Lewanika became a puppet ruler
  - Led to over exploitation of Lozi in natural resources
  - Lozi were protected from attack by their neighbours e.g Ndebele
  - Christianity and western education spread to Lozi land
  - Medical services were provided to the Lozi
21. **(a) State the roles of Asantehene among the community** (5mks)
- He was the head of the kingdom
  - He was the chief priest /wined the swearing in of appointed officials
  - He sat on the Golden stool which was a symbol of unity
  - He appointed governors of vessel states
  - He chaired the Odwira festival
  - He was the supreme judge
- (b) Describe the political organization of the Shona in the 19<sup>th</sup> century** (10mks)
- They were ruled by king (mwene Mutapa) who had absolute authority over the subjects
  - The king's position was hereditary so as to reduce succession disputes
  - The king was assisted by several people e.g the court steward, head drummer, nine principal wives, head cook etc
  - There was an advisory council whose work was to advise the king
  - The kingdom were divided into chief doms ruled by chiefs
  - Under the chiefs there were head men who were in charge of the villages
  - They had a standing army whose main duty was to defend /expand the empire
  - The king was a symbol of unity as he was semi-divine
  - There existed priests who acted as spies for the king

### SECTION C (30 MARKS)

*Answer any two questions from this section.*

22. **(a) State three ways in which industrialization in Europe contributed to scramble for colonies in Africa** (3mks)
- European countries needed markets for their manufactured goods
  - Needed raw materials to feed their industries
  - Needed areas to invest their surplus capital
  - Needed agricultural land in Africa to grow food crops
  - Needed cheap countries developed a high demand of minerals
  - Europeans countries developed a high demand of minerals speculated to be available in Africa
- (b) Explain six positive effects of European colonization of Africa** (12mks)
- The inhuman slave trade was stopped and replaced by legitimate trade
  - They introduced new crops which were grown on large scale
  - Modern methods of farming were introduced which increased yields
  - Farming and trading activities by Europeans led to growth of towns
  - New means of transport and communication introduced by the colonists which eased movement of people
  - Christian missionaries introduced western education which enabled Africans to read and write
  - They introduced money as a medium of exchange which was a more efficient method of trade
  - Some African traditional practices were abandoned due to missionary influence
  - Manufactured goods were introduced to the Africans which changed their life style/establishment of industries which improved the economy
  - The interior was opened up and became known to the rest of the world
  - Modern health facilities in Africa which led to effective control of tropical diseases
  - Social interaction was enhanced through the study of African languages
  - Europeans introduced new sources of energy e.f HEP
23. **(a) State methods used by Ghanaian nationalists in their struggle for independence** (3mks)
- Public rallies
  - Trade unions
  - Protest and demonstrations
  - International forums e.g U.N.O
  - Constitutional negotiations e.g Coussey commission
  - Publications e.g Accra evening news
  - Pre-independence election i.e 1954, 1956
- (b) Explain six internal cause of nationalism in Mozambique** (12mks)
- Increased settlement of Portuguese citizens in
  - Land alienation by Portuguese settlers
  - Forced labour
  - Poor working conditions for Africans
  - Africans were forced to grow cash crops and sell to particular companies
  - Drop in food production leading to famine
  - Africans were not allowed to form political organizations and trade unions
  - Inadequate medical facilities of Africans
  - Restriction of African movement in and out of Mozambique
  - Racial discrimination
  - Censorship of the press
  - Disrespect of African culture and traditional leaders
  - Arbitrary replacement of African traditional leaders with Portuguese appointees

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- Poor educational facilities for Africans

***(a) State the functions of the secretariat in the league of Nations***

- Prepare agenda for assembly and council meetings
- Carried out all correspondences related to the League
- Collected materials required before actual proceedings of the assembly and council meetings
- Published relevant reports
- Carried out research
- Implemented the decisions of the league

***(b) Explain factors for the defeat of the Central powers during the first world war***

***(12mks)***

- The land locked position of the central powers made them easily surrounded
- The allied forces controlled the seas routes and had powerful navy, which they used to block supplies to the central powers
- Allied powers had abundant wealth to finance the war
- The failure of the Von Schlieffen plan
- Allied entry in the war on the side of the allies
- Invasion of neutral Belgium by Germany turned world opinion against them
- Allies forces had powerful weapons e.g tanks
- Allies enjoyed great unity of command under General force
- Germany was let down by her colleagues e.g Italy decamped