HIST PAPER 2 CLUSTER MARKING SCHEME

TERM TWO 2019

SECTION A (25MKS)

1. Identify any two classifications of written sources of information on History and Government. 2 mks
   - **Archives**
   - **Manuscripts**
   - **Printed sources** **2x1 = 2mk**
2. Give one social activity that was practised by early man during the New Stone Age period. 1 mk
   - **Development of a language for communication.**
   - **Lived in small groups**
   - **Practised religion and worship system.**
   - **Practised decoration of huts with animal paintings.**
   - **Use of red ochre to paint their bodies for beautification.** **1 x 1=1mk**
3. State two effects of the Land Enclosure System in Britain during the Agrarian Revolution
   - **It led to landlessness after poor peasants were forced to sell off their land.**
   - **Farmers were able to use their title deeds to borrow loans.**
   - **It allowed use of machines**
   - **Farmers were able to specialise in crop growing or animal keeping**
   - **Landless peasants migrated to towns and the new world.** **2 x 1 = 2mks**
   - **Fencing prevented inbreeding and spread of diseases**
   - **It led to large scale farming/ ranches.**

4. Highlight two negative effects of the trans-Saharan trade.
   - **Increased warfare.**
   - **Increased slavery**
   - **Increased insecurity**
   - **Hatred and suspicion among the people**
   - **Destruction of wild life**
   - **Depopulation due to increased capture of slaves**

     2 x 1 =2mks
5. Name the first woman astronaut to travel into space
   - **Sally K.Ride** **1 x 1= 1mk**
6. State two importance's of the radio as a form of communication.
   - **Passes information fast.**
   - **Compliments transport systems by sending signals and updates**
   - **Broadcasts education programmes**
   - **Entertainment**
   - **Advertising**
   - **Used in space exploration in guiding space crafts.**

     2 x 1=2mks
7. Give two ways how scientific inventions have negatively impacted on Agriculture

- **Increase in food related diseases due to GMOs**
- **Pesticides are toxic and harmful**
- **Pests have become resistant to pesticides**
- **Soil fertility has been impoverished**
- **Traditional crops have been abandoned.**
- **Unemployment as a result of mechanisation 2 x 1 = 2mks**

8. What was the title given to the highest political and religious leader of the Shona?
   - **Mwene Mutapa 1mk**

9. Identify one chartered company that was used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa.
   - **Imperial British East Africa company**
   - **German East African Company**
   - **Royal Niger Company**
   - **British South African Company.**

     NB: Company name must be written in full

10. State one way how the Lochner treaty benefited King Lewanika individually,
    - **He would be paid $2000 p.a and royalties of 4% for all minerals extracted.**
    - **He would continue to be King but with lesser powers. 1 x 1 = 1mk**

11. Outline one social factor that led to the rise of Nationalism in Africa
    - **Africans were subjected to cultural discriminations as their cultures were branded primitive.**
    - **The urban environment enabled Africans to interact and overcome tribal prejudices.**
    - **Africans were denied social services**
    - **Acquisition of western education exposed Africans new ideas about nationhood and patriotism.**
    - **Christian teachings on equality influenced Africans to question the behaviour of European. 1 x 1 = 1mks**

12. State one military alliance that was formed by European nations before the First World War.
    - **Triple Entente.**
    - **Triple Alliance 1 x 1 =1mk**

13. Name two permanent member states of the United Nations security council
    - **China**
    - **Russia**
    - **France**
    - **United states of America (USA)**
    - **Britain 2 x 1= 2mks**

14. State one way how the Cold War was witnessed in Africa
    - **Overthrowing of Ethiopian government with the support of USSR in 1974**
    - **USSR supported Angola to acquire independence against Portugal while USA supported rebels.**
    - **Government of DRC was supported by NATO. 2 x 1 = 2mks**

15. Give two organs of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
    - **Authority of Heads of states & Governments**
    - **Council of ministers.**
    - **Secretariat**

- **Tribunal**
- **Specialised commissions.** **2 x 1 = 2mks**

16. State two political challenges facing the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since independence.
    - **Political assassinations of various leaders**
    - **Ethnic based political wars**
    - **Threats of seceding by some regions**
    - **Interference by former colonialists**
    - **Overthrowing of governments**
    - **Frequent rebellions**
    - **Army mutinies** **2 x 1 = 2 mks**
17. State the system of government practised in Britain.
    - **Constitutional Monarchy** **1 x 1 =1 mk**

SECTION B (45 MARKS)
ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTONS IN THIS SECTION.

18.

a) State five physical changes that early man underwent to mark a clear distinction between apes and modern man. 5mks.
    - **The skull size became bigger to accommodate larger brains.**
    - **The size of jaws and teeth became smaller due to softer diets.**
    - **The fore arms and hands became shorter and appropriate for upright movement.**
    - **The thumb finger separated from the other fingers for former grip.**
    - **The leg and foot formation changed to support the body and maintain balance.**
    - **The tail disappeared.**
    - **The hair disappeared.** **any 5 x 1 = 5mks**

b) Explain five features of early man's culture during the Neolithic period 10mks
    - **They made smaller and better tools called Microliths**
    - **They practised large scale hunting and gathering because they lived in larger groups.**
    - **They practised fishing**
    - **They began domestication of crop and animals which marked the beginning of agriculture.**
    - **They made better shelters using tree branches and grass.**
    - **They lived a more settled life as a result of having semi permanent settlements.**
    - **The formulated rules and regulations to govern their social way of life/government.**
    - **They developed religion because they began to depend much more on natural forces such as the rain for livelihood.**
    - **They specialised in crafts such as basketry, pottery, weaving**
    - **They practised smelting of bronze and iron.**
    - **They invented language which was crucial for communication and strengthening of social bonds and preservation of cultures..**

Any 5 x 2 = 10mks

19.

a) State five disadvantages of using animals as a means of transport 5mk

- **It's tedious and slow because animals must feed and drink frequently along the way.**
- **Pack animals may be attacked by wild animals**
- **Animals can only travel relatively shorter distances compared to modern forms of transport.**
- **Some animals are stubborn and difficult to control or tame.**
- **Animals carry smaller loads than vehicles.**
- **They can only travel during the day.**
- **Animals are affected by diseases** **Any 5 x 1 = 5mks**

b) Explain five economic effects of modern forms of transport.

- **Local and international trade has been promoted through faster and efficient movement of goods across the globe.**
- **The growth of the service sector has been boosted by modern means of transport through provision of insurance and banking services.**
- **Agricultural production has increased because farmers can transport farm inputs and produce much faster.**
- **Modern transport has influenced industrialisation because raw materials, finished goods and workers can be moved much faster and further across the globe.**
- **Governments generate revenue through various charges and levies.**
- **They create jobs/ employment opportunities.**
- **Modern transport systems have enhanced exploitation of natural resources because they can be easily accessed.**
- **They have boosted tourism since tourist attraction sites can be reached easily and fast.**

5 x 2 = 10 mks

20.

a) State five uses of Gold in Africa in the early days.

- **Making ornaments**
- **Making utensils**
- **Making swords and flint knife handles.**
- **Was used as a measure and store of wealth.**
- **Making weapons.**
- **Used as a trade item using gold bars and gold dust.**
- **Used as a currency/medium of exchange/gold coins**

Any 5 x 1 = 5mks

b) Explain 5 effects of iron working technology in Africa.

- **Widespread use of iron led to the decline of the use of other metals.**
- **It led to the emergence urban centres which began as centres of iron working**
- **It led to the growth of trade due to increased demand for iron ore and iron tools.**
- **Use of iron tools improved agriculture as more land was put under cultivation.**
- **There was increased food production as a result of increased use of iron tools/population increase**
- **People were able to migrate and settle into new areas by using iron tools to clear forests.**
- **Iron working led to specialisation in other crafts by those who were not smithers.**

- **The smithers and smelters gained recognition and status in society because of the wealth they generated and their skills.**
- **There was increased warfare and intercommunity conflicts lead to the rise of powerful kingdoms. Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks21.A**
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- **21 a.** Explain five causes of the Mandinka rebellion

- **Samori Toure wanted to safeguard the independence of his empire**
- **Samori did not want to lose the Bure gold mines.**
- **The French threatened Samori's plans of territorial expansion into areas they occupied.**
- **Samori was confident of his large and well trained army and did not fear fighting with the French.**
- **Samori was disappointed by the failure of the British to support him against the French.**
- **Samori was not happy with the French who were selling arms to his enemies such as chief Tieba of Sikasso.**
- **Samori was influenced by friends to resist e.g Chief Khama of Ngwato**

Any 5 x 1 = 5mks

b. Explain five results of the Chimurenga war

- **Company rule was discredited by the colonial office due to poor administration.**
- **Africans eventually lost their independence and the British established their authority over the area.**
- **Africans were exposed to great famine since the war hindered them from engaging in farming.**
- **There was massive loss of lives.**
- **There was massive destruction of property**
- **The Indunas were to be recognized as headmen.**
- **No Shona police would be stationed in Matebele land.**
- **There was massive land alienation and Africans were confined in reserves.**
- **Africans were subjected to forced labour in European farms.**
- **Africans were subjected to taxation.**
- **Missionaries were able to spread Christianity since the people had lost confidence in their traditional religion. Any 5 x 2 = 10mks**

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

22

a) State three factors that led to the growth of Nationalism in Mozambique.

- **Arbitrary replacement of traditional leaders.**
- **Land alienation by Portuguese settlers.**
- **Introduction of taxes.**
- **Violation of African cultures by Portuguese officials.**
- **Forced labour and mistreatment of Africans in settler farms.**

- **Racial discrimination against Africans in settlement schemes and semi skilled jobs.**
- **Restrictions of African movement and press censorship.**
- **Cruelty of the colonial police..** **Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks**

b) Explain six factors that favoured FRELIMO in the war against the Portuguese colonial government.

- **The Portuguese did not have enough troops to deal with the African random attacks (guerrilla warfare)**
- **Many Africans joined the nationalist war voluntarily.**
- **The region was heavily forested with narrow foot paths which rendered Portuguese aircraft and armoured vehicles ineffective.**
- **The fighters were supported by the civilians with information of Portuguese movements.**
- **The FRELIMO fighters cultivated their own crops thus were not overburdening the local population**
- **The FRELIMO fighters were friendly to locals.**
- **They were supported by communist countries such as USSR, China and Czechoslovakia**
- **The guerrillas were supported by independent African countries through the OAU liberation committee.**
- **FRELIMO abolished all forms of exploitation in the liberated areas and built social amenities thus receiving the support of local people**
- **They respected women and recognised their role in mobilising Africans to support the struggle.**
- **Ethnicity was removed through having people of different ethnic groups in the same fighting units.**
- **They were supported by fighters from Southern Rhodesia (mercenaries). Any 6 x 2 = 12mks**

23

a) State three conditions given to the Germans to surrender at the end of world war one (WWI)

- **To withdraw from all occupied territories including overseas colonies.**
- **Withdrawal of all German forces North of River Rhine.**
- **Surrender of all German warships to the Allied forces.**
- **Occupation of some parts of Germany by the Allied forces.**
- **Release of all prisoners of war.** **Any 3 x 1 = 3mks**

b) Explain six causes of the second world war

- **The rise of nationalism after WWI as nations were more concerned with their domestic affairs than international affairs.**
- **The Great Depression resulted in the collapse of many European economies and they adopted protectionist politics and aggression in a bid to generate wealth.**
- **Some nations continued to violate the terms of the Versailles treaty and this threatened world peace.**
- **The policy of Appeasement adopted by Britain and France enabled some countries to continue with acts of aggression further threatening world peace.**
- **The League of Nations had failed to maintain world peace.**
- **Emergence of dictators across Europe and their acts of aggression further caused international tension.**

6

x2=12mks

24

a) Identify any three political parties in India. 3mks
- **Congress party**
- **Bharatiya Janata party**
- **Communist parties**
- **Regional parties** **3x1= 3mks**

b) Explain six powers and functions of the president in India
- **Powers to declare emergency in a state and rule that state by decree**
- **Powers to veto or assent to bills**
- **Commander in chief of all armed forces**
- **Powers to appoint supreme court judges and state governors**
- **Powers to appoint the prime minister on the advice of parliament.**
- **Is the major symbol of unity in the country**

Any 6x2= 12mks