MANGU HIGH SCHOOL TRIAL 2 MOCK 2021

MARKING SCHEME

1.	_	Creation theory	
		·	$(1 \times 1 = 1mk)$
2.	-	Austrolopithecus, Homo habilis	
			$(1 \times 1 = 1mk)$
<i>3</i> .	-	Mesopotamia – Hieroglyphics, Egypt – Cuneiform	
			$(2 \times 1 = 2mks)$
<i>4</i> .	-	Gold, clothes, cowries shells, iron, copper	
			$(2 \times 1 = 2mks)$
<i>5</i> .	-	Rafts, canoes, Dhows, Oar boats	
			$(2 \times 1 = 2mks)$
6.	-	To announce take over of a new ruler	
	-	Summarizing people to important meetings	
	-	Calling warriors to war	
	-	Announcing commencement of various ceremonies	
			(Any two 2 x1 = 2mks)
<i>7</i> .	-	Were taught to be resistant to many diseases	
	-	Were readily available in large numbers	
	-	Were cheaper to use than Europeans or red Indians	
	-	Were taught to be adaptable to hot and humid tropical c	
_			$(1 \times 1 = 1mk)$
8.	-	Imperial British East Africa Company	
	-	German East Africa Company	<i>(</i>)
_			(1 x1 = 1mk)
9.	-	Renaissance time made people develop interest in resear	· ·
	-	Governments and individual financed scientific research	i
	-	Need to solve problems like food shortages, diseases	
	-	Religion failed to answer all questions	(4 2 1 2 1)
10	1	Collected taxes	(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)
10		Planned wars	
	-		
	-	Informed Kabaka about war	
	-	Planned public works Protected Kabaka	
	-	1 totecteu Kuvumu	$(2 \times 1 = 2mks)$
11	_	Sign of unity (unifying factor)	(2 x 1 - 2mks)
11.	• -	Sign of anny (unifying factor)	$(1 \times 1 = 1mk)$
		~	(1 A 1 1 1 1 IIIII)

12. - Signing treaties among themselves

- Organizing the Berlin conference to lay down guiding principles of partition $(2 \times 1 = 2mks)$
- 13. Angola
 - Mozambique
 - Portuguese Guinea

 $(2 \times 1 = 2mks)$

- 14. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or World Bank
 - The International Monetary Fund(IMF)

 $(1 \times 1 = 1mk)$

- 15. The bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki with atomic bomb by the USA (1 x1 = 1 mk)
- 16. Co-ordinates activities of liberation movements against colonization In Africa

 $(1 \times 1 = 1mk)$

- 17. War saw pact.
 - North Atlantic treaty organization (NATO)

 $(1 \times 1 = 1 mk)$

SECTION B

- 18. a)- Homo Erectus
 - Homo Sapiens
 - Homo Sapiens sapiens

 $(3 \times 1 = 3mks)$

- b) Made tools and weapons (Acheullian tools)
 - Lived in caves and tree -tops
 - Hairy body kept them warm
 - Ate raw meat, fruits, vegetables, insects and roots
 - Lived in small groups
- Used gestures
- Division of labour
- Hunted animals

 $(6 \times 2 = 12 \text{mks})$

- 19. a)- High number of accidents on roads leads to lose of life
 - Pollution caused by exhaust fumer

- The use of roads is limited to specific areas i.e cannot go beyond land.
- Construction of all weather roads is expensive
- Due to increased number of vehicles on roads traffic congestion is a major concern in most cities and towns
- When roads become impassable especially those that are not all weather roads
- The quantity of goods carried is limited as roads cannot carry bulky goods compared

to the railway

 $(3 \times 1 = 3mks)$

- b) Improved communication
 - Mass entertainment
 - Education of the public through media
 - In the transport of ship at sea and Aeroplane in the air co-ordinates through telecommunication.
 - Exploration of outer space satellites sent to space send information
 - Cultural imperialism
 - Promotes national unity
 - Provides employment

 $(6 \times 2 = 12 \text{mks})$

20. a) -Direct rule

- Assimilation
- Indirect rule
- Association

(Any 3 x1 = 3mks)

- b) Bulozi lost their independence to the British
 - The Lozi aristocracy was broken and the royal class was reduced only to the position of tax collectors on behalf of BSAC
 - Barotseland was incorporated into Northern Rhodesia
 - Bulozi got the British protection against their enemies Ndebele
- Though with less power, Lewanika was made a paramount chief

- Led to introduction of western education and development of

infrastructure in Barotseland

 $(6 \quad x2 \quad = \quad$

12mks)

- 21. a) Guerrilla warfare
 - Through press which articulated African grievances
 - Formation of associations
 - Strikes against forced labour and poor working conditions in 1947 and 1956
 - Formation of political parties like FRELIMO, UDENAMO, UNAM and MANU
 - Civil education from FRELIMO
- b) Internal division due to ideological differences and selfish ambitions
 - Apartheid regime in South Africa and unilateral Declaration of independence in S. Rhodesia joined forces with Portuguese against FRELIMO.
 - Competition from rural guerilla movements such as Revolutionary Committee of Mozambique.
 - Attack of FRELIMO from the church claiming that it was a terrorist organization, thus many church followers were reluctant to join.
 - Asassination of Eduardo Mondlane in Dar-es salam in February 3rd 1969 demotivated the Africans from active nationalist struggle.
 - Shortage of basic needs among the Africans in the initial stages of the war.
 - Portuguese used ruthless and cruel methods in suppressing the FRELIMO supporters such as massacre of 400 civilians at Wiriyamu in December 1972.

 $(6 \times 2 = 12 \text{mks})$

SECTION C

- 22. a) They desired to control the economy of Zimbabwe
 - Local political institutions based on Induna system had been destroyed during the British occupation of Zimbabwe.
 - To ensure complete control of African to end African resistance
 - Company officials in the area were familiar with the area and British system of administration.
 - Adequate finance for administration from the colony.
 - Adequate personnel from the white settlers

(3 x1 = 3mks)

b) - School system did not do much to indoctrinate the Africans sufficiently of values

of the policy.

- It was an expensive policy to implement and maintain.
- The policy was only confined in the four communes while the rest was left untouched.
 - The system faced opposition from the Muslim.
 - Cultural disparity that existed between African and the French
 e.g Africans were polyganists.
 - Racial discrimination the French resented the idea of equally with

 Africans in parliament.
 - The African chief were hostile to the policy because it reduced their power and authority were undermined.
 - Increased desertification from African elites who were elected to the French parliament.
 - Differences between French legal system and African customs.
 - It was unworkable due to high standards and difficult conditions expected for one to be assimilated.
 - Rise of Nationalism which undermined the policy.

 $(6 \times 2 = 12 \text{mks})$

23. a) - USA

- France
- Russia
- China

 $(3 \times 1 = 3mks)$

- b) Ideological difference between capitalist USA and the communist USSR
 - Arms race and failure of the two powers to agree on arm reduction plan.
 - Economic rivalry and formation of marshal plan by USA and COMECON by USSR
 - Formation of military alliances and military support to opponents enemies.
 - Use of Russian veto powers in the UN to defeat UN proposal.
- Differences over Germany as UN Allies wanted a strong Germany to assist in

Economic prosperity in other UN European nations while the soviet union wanted

a

Politically weak Germany

 $(6 \times 2 = 12 \text{mks})$

24. a) - The summit of Heads of States

- The council of ministers
- Co-ordinating committee
- Sectoral committee
- East Africa court of justice
- East Africa legislative Assembly
- The secretariat

 $(3 \times 1 = 3mks)$

- b) The civil society is cooperating with a view of enhancing its role in different fields.
 - Improved diplomatic relations
 - EAC promotes trade
 - Professionals are able to interact more easily
 - Tariffs for industrial goods have been reduced while investment procedures eased
 - Introduction of the EA passports and opening of the borders has made it easy for Citizens to move across the border
 - Improvement and expansion of transport and communication networks