

HISTORY FORM FOUR PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME

1. –Exaggeration
 - Information may be forgotten
 - Does not provide sequence of events. 1x2=2mks
2. Increased population that could not be adequately fed from the natural environment.
 - climate changes such as increased drought threatened mans source of food.
 - competition for food between man and other animals.
 - Hunting and gathering was increasingly becoming very tiresome and unreliable.\

At times calamities such as bush fire or floods destroyed vegetation or drove away hunted animals.
3. Animal transport /the camel.
4. Telephone
5. Hieroglyphics 1x1=1mk
6. Trade (between Europe and the Lands of East) 1x1= 1mk
7. Long periods of colonization 1x1=1mksany relevant
8. Sothorn Nigeria lacked contributed administration which could be used to implement the indirect rule.
 - African chiefs feared erosion and loss of their traditional authority/resistance from African rules
 - The African elite resented the British rule
 - Existence of many ethnic groups and religious groups made it difficult to bring to people together under one rule.
 - The use of unpopular African rules e.g. unpopular chiefs/obas made the people reject British rule.(1x2=2mks)
9. –The e Egyptian questions
 - French activities in Congo and West Africa.
 - The activities of King Leopald II of Belgium. 1x2=2mks
10. Congo river was declared free for navigation ships of all the represented nations.
 - Congo basin was declared natural area in case of war
 - Doctrine of effective occupation was draw ,which required maintenance of occupation army in the claimed area and the occupied power to inform of other signatories of the Berlin act.
11. To maintain world peace.
12. Assassination of Arch duke of Australia. (1x1=1mk)
13. –Lack of executive authority to ensure implementation of policies.
 - Lack of a permanent army to enforce its policies.
 - Lack of financial base leading to inconsistence and adequate finance to carry out its objectives.
14. –She did not want to get involved in European affairs Moneea doctrine.
 - She feared the war would be fought in America because of German population.
 - America interest had not been intensified with U.S.A. had commercial relations in both sides.
15. –construction of railway lines ,bridges ,cars ,ships and industrial sector.
 - Making food containers and utensils.
 - reinforcing concrete in buildings and roofing houses 1x1=1mk
16. –Punishing perpetrators of crimes against humanity.1x1=1mk

17. Principal of neutrality 1x1=1mk

SECTION B

18. a) Increased food production

- establishment of permanent settlement
 - growth of trade between communities
 - increased population
 - led to job specialization
 - development of the wheel
 - origin of centralized government and system of law
 - introduction of writing and arithmetic. 1x5=5mks
- b. loss of life due to famine e.g. in Ethiopia and Nigeria
- increased human suffering i.e. children born of malnourished mother are weak.
 - construct wars and clashes between communities over food.
 - Has led to refugee problems as some people have been made to flee to neighboring countries in search of food.
 - Increase in poverty levels. There is bound to be a general increase in poverty among the masses.
 - Economic decline - countries that face food shortages will in turn experience economic decline.

19. a) Acted as tour guides of caravan against hostile desert communities

- watered the camels and horses used by traders provided food and accommodation to traders.
 - Protected and maintained oasis.
 - Acted as interpreters between the traders and the local people.
 - They served as middle man. (1x5)=5mks
- b) Berbers and Arabs from North Africa settled in western Sudan and intermarried with local people.
- The people of western Sudan were converted to Islam by traders from North Africa.
 - Islamic learning (education) such as schools and universities were established in west Africa hence formal education.
 - Introduction of Arab architecture to western Sudan people.
 - It encouraged slave trade which resulted in economic suffering.
 - Arabic culture such as language was introduced to western Sudan.
 - The trade created a social class of wealthy merchants in western Sudan.

20. a) Decline of Bunyoro Kingdom

- Good leadership
- Cohesiveness / small and easy to administer.
- Centralization under Kabaka effective control
- Trade gave them wealth
- Strong standing army
- plenty of food due to fertile land and plenty of rainfall. 1x5=5mks

b) It was a centralized state

- The head of state was Asantentehane
- The leadership was hereditary
- At its peak, the empire consisted of parts; Kumasi, Amateo and Provincial Asante.
- Asante states were bound together by the golden stool/other states were headed by Omanhene.
- Each Omanhene had a black stool symbolizing of power in the state.
- Celebrated Odwira festival annually as a way of promoting unity.
- Asante had a standing army for defense and expansion (2x5=10mks)

21. a) He was influenced by the missionaries

- He was influenced by the missionaries
- He had seen the futility of resisting the British
- He needed protection from internal enemies e.g. Illa.
- He wanted his people to get western education.
- He wanted protection from external powers e.g. the Dutch, the Portuguese
- He wanted material gain by engaging in trade with the British.
- b) The German government appointed a new and more understanding governor, Von Rechanberg.
- The Jumbos and Akidas were replaced by indigenous people.
- Forced labour on settler farms was abolished
- corporal punishment was outlawed.
- Better education services were introduced in missionary and government schools.
- Newspapers' authority/dominance was reduced as Africans became administrators.
- Kiswahili was accepted as the official language.
- A colonial department was introduced in German government to look into the affairs of German colonial government in Tanganyika.

SECTION C

22. a) To reduce the administrative costs

- Lack of enough trained personnel.
- There existed an already acceptable system of administration through the Emirs and Qadis.
- Indirect rule had already succeeded in Uganda and India.
- Poor communication network. 1x5=5mks.
- b) The Africans were not willing to become Christians.
- The Africans were not able to get the French type of education.
- The system faced opposition from Muslims.
- The French parliamentarians did not want to compare with Africans for cabinet posts.
- The African traditional rulers feared they opposed the system.
- It was expensive to implement due to the vastness of the French empire.
- The varied African cultures made it difficult for them to be absorbed into the French culture

23. a) It investigated disputes which are reported.

- Uses diplomacy and economical sanctions to bring world peace.

- It advises member states to settle disputes peacefully.
- It appeals for peace keeping forces from member states.
- It admits /suspends/expels members from the UNO 5x1=5mks
- b)Developed nations assist poor area in capital and technical aid.
- Participation in social events for common wealth such as sports eg commonwealth games.
- Development of democracy in member states eg common wealth election observes.
- Administrative assistance in exchange programmes in scholarship and student exchange programs.
- Rights and freedoms of citizens are guarded eg. Nations which dishonor eg nations which dishonour these get expelled. 5x2=10mks

24. a)To safeguard the sovereignated of the members states.

- Fight for decolonization of developing nations.
- To work for disarmament of super-powers.
- To promote economic independence of member.
- To promote neutrally among member.
- To discourage military alliance advocate by the super power.
- To give them an identity to speak with one voice in the united nations programmes.

5x1=5mks

b.)Undermined international peace and security since super powers struggled to dominate the world.

- The world was polarized into two blocks, hostility, suspicion and deep created mistrust
 - cold war resulted in development in science and technology
 - A series of crisis or actual wars occurred in Vietnam wars,suez canal crisis of 1956 and Hungarian Revolution.
 - It led to formation of economic and military alliances such as NATO-1949, COMECON-1949,the Narsaw pact 1955 and European Economic union 1957.
 - It led to the spread of capitalist and communist ideologies.
- It led to formation of non-alignment policy in Asia and Africa.5x2=10mks)