

SECTION A: 25 MARKS

Answer all Questions in this section

1. Two forms of government in the world.

- Democratic
- Aristocratic
- Monarchical
- Dictatorial

2x1=2 marks

2. The main invention that took place in the middle stone age period.

- the invention of fire

1x1=1 mark

3. Two reasons why early agriculture developed along river valleysCushitic groups during colonial period.

- availability of water
- availability of fertile soil
- existence of water transport
- availability of another source of food ie fish

2x1=2 marks

4. One way in which the land enclosure system in Britain contributed to urbanisation.

- landlessness made the poor peasants migrate to the urban areas in search of employment

1x1=1 mark

5. Two main trade goods during the Trans-Saharan trade.

- Gold
- Salt

2x1=2 marks

6. Two ways in which Africans participated in the Trans-Atlantic trade.

- acted as middlemen between Europeans and merchants and interior communities
- rulers sold their own subjects
- they marched slaves to the coast

- transported trade items to the coast

2x1=2 marks

7. One effect of the construction of the Suez Canal.

- it shortened the route to India.
- it linked the Mediterranean and red sea
- it helped the movement of bulky goods/increased trade
- it lead to colonisation of Egypt.
- led to occupation of Egypt by Britain

1x1=1 mark

8. Two advantages of horn blowing in the pre-colonial period.

- a wide range of messages /varieties could be conveyed
- could be used to send messages over a long distance
- could be used any time

2x1=2 marks

9. Two effects of using electricity in industries in Europe during the 19th century

- goods were produced faster
- there was increased iron and steel production as a result of smelting.
- transport improved,
- there was improvement in communication as electric signals were used.
- it improved lighting of industries even at night.

2x1=2 marks

10. One way in which the railways transport promoted industrial revolution in Europe period.

- it transported raw materials and finished goods
- it transported industrial workers.

11. Two reasons why early urban centres in ancient Egypt developed in the Nile Valley.

- water from the Nile was used for transportation
- water from the river was used for domestic/ industrial use.

- Nile valley contained fertile soil for farming/ availability of food.
- Nile valley had cool temperatures which encouraged settlement
- vegetation along the river provided building materials $2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ marks}$

12. One symbol of national unity among the Shona in the 19th century.

- The royal Fire
- The Mwari Cult
- The King/ Mwanamutapa $1 \times 1 = 1 \text{ mark}$

13. Two communities that participated in the Maji Maji rebellion 1905-1907.

- Zarumo
- Matumbi
- Bena
- Ngindo
- Pokoro
- Bunga
- Ngoni
- Luguru
- Wamwera
- Ndendeule $2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ marks}$

14. One reason why assimilation policy succeeded in the four communes of Senegal.

- the people had earlier interacted with the Europeans.
- they had intermarried with the Europeans.
- most of the people were Christians.
- people were exposed to the outside world due to the proximity to the coast
- people were detribalised/ mixed origin $1 \times 1 = 1 \text{ mark}$

15. One political party that fought for the independence of Ghana.

- *The United Gold Coast (CPP)*

- *Convention Peoples Party (CPP)*

- *National Liberation Movement (NLM)*

1 x 1 = 1 mark

16. The main reason why the Americans joined the First World War in 1917.

- *due to the German unrestricted submarine warfare/ sinking of the Sussex a British ship by the Germans*

1 x 1 = 1 mark

17. The organ of the United Nations that promotes justice in the world.

- *The International Court of Justice*

1 x 1 = 1 mark

SECTION B: 45 MARKS

Answer any three questions from this section

18 (a) Five limitations of oral traditions as a source of history and government.

- *some information may be forgotten or omitted*

- *information may be exaggerated*

- *may be inaccurate*

- *it is expensive*

- *it is time consuming*

- *information will depend on the questionnaire*

- *it may not give the chronology of events / date*

- *information may deliberately conceal some important information*

5×1=5marks

(b) Ways of life of the early human beings during the old stone age.

- they made simple stone tools for domestic use / oldowan tools
- they lived in small groups order to assist each other
- they obtained their food through hunting and gathering.
- they used simple hunting tools such as chasing wild animals, laying traps etc
- they ate raw food because fire had not been invented
- they had no specific dwelling places
- they sheltered from enemies by climbing trees and hiding in caves
- they wore no clothing but their hairy bodies kept them warm.
- they lived near rivers and lakes.
- they communicated by use of gestures and whistles

5×2=10marks

19 (a) Three ways in which the invention of the wheel promoted early transport.

- it facilitated travel over long distances
- it eased transportation of heavy loads
- it facilitated speedy transportation of people and goods
- it enhanced movement of soldiers during battles
- led to development of roads.

3×1=3marks

(b) Six disadvantages of air transport.

- it is expensive means of transport.
- fatal accidents leads to loss of many lives
- contributes to environmental pollution
- international terrorist activities are carried on

- warfare are revolutionised which has resulted into destruction of property
 - can only operate from specially preferred places like airport/ can only land and take off in specific designated place
 - construction of airstrips require a lot of resources.
 - aircrafts cannot carry bulky/ heavy goods as compared to other means of transport/ expensive to transport heavy goods
 - air transport can only be used by the well to do members of the society.
 - its operations are affected by unfavourable weather conditions
 - requires a lot of expensive/ skilled personnel manage its operations
- 6x2=12 marks

20. (a) Three modern means of print media.

- newspaper
- magazines
- journals/ periodicals
- books/ pamphlets
- brontures
- brailles
- posters

3x1=3 marks

(b) Six positive effects of telecommunication.

- enables storage of information for future use/ reference
- provides entertainment
- enhances reality as live pictures are transmitted to the viewers.
- promotes thorough e-commerce, e-banking advertisement
- enhances security as crime could be easily detected.

- it creates job opportunities
- generates revenue to the government.
- it promotes cultural exchange enhancing understanding.
- it promotes water and air transport through the use of telecommunication devices
- has promoted space exploration through the use of satellite.
- it has promoted education through the TV, radio programmes.
- it has led to the spread of ideas by use of radio, internet.
- it has led to accessibility of remote areas.
- it enhances weather forecasting.

6x2=12 marks

21. (a) Five European activities in Africa during the 19th century.

- were involved in trade
- were spreading christianity
- were involved in exploration.
- were establishing settlements.
- were establishing colonial rule.
- were mining.
- were involved in farming
- were involved in stamping out slave trade
- were involved in spread western education.

5x1=5 marks

(b) Five results the collaboration between the Baganda and the British during the process of colonisation.

- led to loss of independence
- Islamic influence declined
- Buganda got protection against their traditional enemies eg the Bunyoro
- Kabaka's powers were reduced
- Kabaka gained recognition and was referred as His Highness
- Buganda was used by the British to conquer other communities
- Buganda advanced economically as it acquired European manufactured goods.
- Buganda gained from Western education and medicine.
- there was introduction of christianity.

SECTION C: 30 MARKS

Answer any two questions from this section

22. (a) Five reasons why the British used the direct rule in Zimbabwe.

- they desired to control the economy Zimbabwe.
- the indigenous institutions/local institutions based on Indian system had been destroyed.
- to ensure complete control of the economy.
- existence of adequate personnel on the spot who were familiar with the region.
- the British South African Company had adequate funds.
- the Chimurenga Uprising had eroded the European confidence in traditional African leadership in the colony

5x1=5 marks

(b) Five results of indirect rule in Northern Nigeria.

- traditional rulers became unpopular due to their new roles of collecting taxes
- the African chiefs became wealthier than the rest of the people because they paid for their services
- it helped preserve African culture in Northern Nigeria.
- it led to the abolition of slavery and slave trade in the region.
- the British abolished the Fulani system of taxation and replaced it with single tax levied on each village.
- retention of Muslim law/Sheria in the North made it lack behind in development.
- the British modified the previous system of administration thus making the traditional African rulers lose their independence. $5 \times 2 = 10$ marks

23. (a) The causes of the First World War.

- assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria.
- arms race.
- development of nationalism.
- desire for revenge.
- rivalry over colonial possession/imperialism.
- Moroccan crisis.
- the OItalo-Turkish dispute over Libya.
- the Balkan crisis/war

$5 \times 1 = 5$ marks

(b) Five achievements of the East African Community

- has provided forum where East African leaders can discuss matters affecting them harmoniously.

- tariffs for industrial goods produced in east Africa have been reduced,
- introduction of the East African passport /opening of the borders has eased movement of citizens within member countries.
- it has facilitated the improvement and expansion transport and communication.
- professional/artisans and business people are able to provide services within the community.
- the law society in member states formed the Law Society of East Africa which offers legal advice on matters affecting the community
- it has promoted trade among member states by encouraging citizens to conduct trade in all member states.
- the East Africa Legislative Assembly deliberate on matters touching on community
- it has promoted the development of industries. 5x2=10marks

24. (a) Three permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

- France
- China
- Russia/ former USSR/Soviet union
- Britain/United Kingdom
- United States Of America

3x1=3marks

(b) Six challenges undermining the effectiveness of the United Nations since its formation.

- the power to veto that is given to the five permanent members encourages them to further their own interests
- national interests always come first/ nationalism
- lack of a standing army to implement activities.
- failure by some member states to remit their subscription/ inadequate funds.

- political instabilities eg wars.
- border disputes.
- conflicting ideologies pursued by different countries make it difficult for the UN to implement its objectives.
- occurrence of natural calamities eg floods, drought etc.
- accumulation of armaments by powerful individuals/countries threaten the world peace.
- divided loyalty as member countries belong to other international organisations.
- differences in economic development level of member countries
- international terrorism has undermined world peace

6x2=12 marks