

SPEC 2026 PRE-MOCK MARKING SCHEME: HISTORY PP2

1. State two limitations of archaeology as a source of history and government. (2 mks)

- It is an expensive method because one has to hire labourers to excavate the sites and take the artefacts and fossils to the laboratory for analysis.
- It is time consuming to organize the sites where the information is going to be excavated.
- It is difficult to locate an archaeological site.
- Some of the fragile artefacts and fossils are destroyed either by weather or by man during the process of excavation.
- It is only used for the study of ancient period material.
- It is not reliable in dating artefacts or in determining when events took place.
- Sometimes the information is inaccurate as it is based on conclusions rather than inference.
- In Kenya there are a few archaeological experts and facilities for interpreting archaeological evidence.

2. Give two reasons why early man lived in caves during the middle stone age. (2 mks)

- For security purposes.
- Cold weather conditions in the evening.
- Man kept food there / game and fruits, roots.

3. Give one West African town which developed as a result of the trans-Saharan trade. (1 mk)

- Taghaza.
- Timbuktu.
- Kumbi Saleh.
- Gao.

4. Name the people who invented the wheel. (1 mk)

- Sumerians.

5. Identify one print media in communication. (1 mk)

- Newspapers.
- Magazines.
- Journals.

6. State two advantages of using electricity as a source of energy. (2 mks)

- Easily available.
- Does not pollute.
- Cannot be exhausted.
- Easily controlled.
- Cheap.
- Can be put into many uses.

7. State one main factor which influenced the growth of Johannesburg. (1 mk)

- Existence of minerals/gold.

8. State two ways in which the centralization of power influenced the development of Buganda kingdom. (2 mks)

- It enhanced effective control of the kingdom.
- It promoted control of other traditional leaders.
- Enhanced loyalty to one single leader.
- It led to the emergence of able kabakas who propelled the kingdom from strength to strength.

9. Give the main reason for convening the Berlin conference of 1884-1885. (1 mk)

- To come up with peaceful means of sharing the continent of Africa.

10. Identify two systems of administrative structures used by the British. (2 mks)

- Direct rule.
- Indirect rule.

11. Identify the political party which fought for the majority rule in South Africa. (1 mk)

- African National Congress.

12. Identify the immediate cause of the First World War: 1914-1918. (1 mk)

- The assassination of Archduke at Sarajevo.

13. State two characteristics of the British Commonwealth. (2 mks)

- Members use English as the official language of communication.
- Members appreciate each other's cultural values.
- Member countries cooperate in the field of education.
- They recognize the Queen of England as the head of the Commonwealth.
- Member countries have similar government/institutions/parliamentary system/judiciary/civil service/military practices.
- They participate in Commonwealth games.
- They have economic ties/the rich nations assist the poor ones with economic/technical aid.
- Hold meetings of head of states where they discuss matters of common interests.
- Form a power bloc and set up certain standards and idioms like the event leading to South Africa withdrawal from membership because of its apartheid policy.
- Have adopted constitutions that are almost similar for all.
- Are free to withdraw and join other organs or change their constitutions.

14. What is the main function of the East African Legislative Assembly of the East African Community-2001? (1 mk)

- Makes laws for the community.

15. Name two UN agencies which promote economic developments in developing nations. (2 mks)

- Economic Council.
- The World Bank.
- The International Monetary Fund.

16. Give one way in which the fifth Pan African conference contributed to nationalism in Africa. (1 mk)

- Enhanced struggle for independence in Africa as Africans nationalists were advised to go back and fight for independence.
- It demanded for political independence.

17. State two objectives of the East African Community. (2 mks)

- Harmonize fiscal and monetary policies.
- Encourage free movement of capital.
- Trade liberalization and development.
- Cooperation in agriculture and food security.
- Development of areas of common interest e.g. L. Victoria.
- Development of human resources, science and technology.
- Develop adequate and reliable energy supply.
- Encourage free movement of people across the borders.
- Develop social sectors e.g. health.
- Co-operation in legal and judicial affairs.
- Strengthen political co-operation so as to attain peace and security for the region.
- Harmonize trade policies and relations with other regional and international organisations.

18. (a) State three factors which made man change from being a hunter-gatherer to a food producer. (3 mks)

- Food production assured man of a regular food supply as he got meat and milk from animals.
- Food gathering was tiresome.
- Increase in humans and animals led to competition for limited resources.
- Wild crops could sometimes be destroyed by bush fires, floods, drought causing starvation and death.
- Growing human population led to more acute shortages hence the need for an alternative source of food.
- With the discovery of fire, man took interest as he saw burnt crops growing again.
- Climatic changes caused occasionally poor fruit and root yields.

- Depletion of wild animals called for a solution to provide man with meat.
- Development of improved tools enabled effective cultivation of crops to take place.

(b) Explain six effects of the agrarian revolution in Britain. (12 mks)

- Establishment of large scale farms and plantation farming replaced subsistence farming, hence more produce.
- It led to expansion of trade.
- Improved transport network—railways and roads were constructed.
- Those who were able migrated to the USA, Canada, South Africa, later East Africa and Australia.
- Industries were provided with raw materials e.g. wool, which led to the expansion of industries.
- The price of land went up.
- Displacement of the poor led to rural to urban migration, hence urbanization.
- Establishment of large farms encouraged the rich landlords to buy off poor farmers thus creating a class of landless people.
- Mechanization of farming methods led to the reduction of manual workers hence unemployment.
- Abundant food led to increase in population.
- Production of sufficient food led to improved standards of living and high life expectancy caused by employment.
- Agricultural research findings led to the development of exotic livestock breeds and better quality crops/hybrid seeds.
- Introduction of new crops led to diversification of agriculture—pines, citrus fruits, wheat, pears, maize, potatoes, etc.
- Use of new and improved farming methods led to high yields leading to food security.

19. (a) State five factors which led to early urbanization in Africa. (5 mks)

- Trading activities led to the rise of convergent centers which later developed into towns.
- Existence of local industries led to population concentration in places that later developed into towns e.g. mining - Meroe.
- Existence of trade routes which linked places led to development of towns as major crossroads.
- Existence of administration/royal centers e.g. Kumasi, Addis Ababa.

- Development of centers of learning/education e.g. Alexandria.
- Development of agriculture led to availability of food which in turn encouraged people to establish permanent settlements.
- Existence of religious centers e.g. Ife.
- Places that were secure attracted population concentration and later developed into towns.
- Development of ports and harbours which were used as calling stations for replenishments developed into urban centers.
- Places where water was available developed into urban centers.

(b) Explain five results of urbanization in Europe in the 19th century. (5 mks)

- Transport and communication systems were expanded.
- There was a ready market for agricultural produce.
- Local and international trade were promoted.
- The government became involved in resolving workers' disputes.
- Interactions among European nations.
- New employment opportunities were created in industries though working conditions were appalling.
- Influx of people into urban centers led to overcrowding.
- There was environmental pollution due to improper disposal of waste.
- As more people migrated to urban centers there was unemployment which contributed to social evils.
- Inadequate housing due to high concentration of people in urban centers.
- Poor sewerage and sanitation facilities.

20. (a) State three functions of Lukiko among the Buganda in the 19th century. (3 mks)

- Advised the Kabaka.
- Assisted the Kabaka to administer the kingdom.
- It made important decisions/declared war/peace.
- It acted as the court of appeal/settled disputes.
- Directed the collection of taxes and planned government expenditure.
- It represented the interests of the people to the Kabaka.
- It checked on the activities of the government.

- Made laws for the kingdom.

(b) Describe the political organization of the Shona in the pre-colonial period. (12 mks)

- The kingdom was ruled by an emperor who was both head of state and government.
- His position was hereditary.
- The emperor was assisted in administering the empire by the queen mother, head drummer, emperor's sister, etc.
- The empire was divided into provinces which were ruled by lesser chiefs who were directly answerable to the emperor.
- The empire had a standing army used for defense and expansion of the kingdom.
- The emperor was a military leader.
- Religion united people and the emperor was the chief priest.
- Vassal states were ruled by chiefs who paid tribute to the king.
- The Shona had a royal fire as a symbol of unity.

21. (a) State five reasons why Lewanika collaborated with the British. (5 mks)

- He collaborated with the British in order to protect his kingdom against the Germans, Portuguese and Boers.
- He desired western education and civilization and wanted the British to introduce it into his country.
- He wanted the British to protect him from his internal enemies; in 1884, he was faced with an internal rebellion.
- He also needed protection from the Ndebele and Shona who were a threat to his kingdom.
- He was encouraged to collaborate by Khama of Gwato of Botswana land who had already sought British protection against the Boers.
- Lewanika saw the futility of resisting a strong power like Britain so he chose to collaborate.
- He was influenced by the European missionaries who had visited earlier (François Coillard).
- He wanted to preserve the economic structure of the people e.g. agriculture, fishing and craft.
- He desired to promote trade in his kingdom.

(b) Explain five effects of Lozi collaboration. (10 mks)

- Lewanika's leadership position was made more secure as he was made a paramount chief of the Lozi.
- Although Lewanika's authority was made secure, he lost control over non-Lozi territories to the B.S.A.C..
- The Lozi lost their independence.
- The power of the aristocratic chiefs was reduced for they were relegated to positions of tax collectors on behalf of B.S.A.C..
- The British used their foothold to facilitate the colonial intrusion in North Rhodesia.
- White settler farmers gained access to the kingdom; consequently, the Lozi lost some of their fertile land.
- The B.S.A.C. gained access to mineral resources which led to the establishment of mining activities.
- The B.S.A.C. established new lines of communication by building roads and setting up a telephone system.
- The Lozi were protected from Ndebele attacks.
- A British resident (Robert Coryndon) was posted to Barotseland.
- Slavery trade was abolished.
- Some freed slaves became migrant workers on European farms where conditions and wages were poor.
- It facilitated missionary work in the kingdom.
- Missionary activities led to the introduction of western education and medical facilities.

22. (a) State three requirements that Africans had to have to be assimilated. (3 mks)

- Ability to read and write French.
- Speak French language.
- One must be converted to Christianity.
- Those who had a distinguished record in military service/loyal.
- One had to be residing in one of the four communes.
- Had to be monogamous.

(b) Explain six effects of assimilation policy in Senegal. (12 mks)

- Promotion of French culture in Senegal which undermined African culture.
- Loss of independence; Senegal was incorporated into the French republic as an overseas province.
- Africans were allowed to participate in the political affairs of France; some became deputies and ministers.
- It undermined the spread of Islam in the communes as many Africans adopted Christianity.
- It created division among Africans as some became citizens while others became subjects.
- Subjects were economically exploited through forced labor and heavy taxation.
- It created a class of privileged Africans regarded as equal to the French.
- Led to the rise of nationalism as Africans fought for their culture.
- Led to the development of western/French education in the four communes.

23. (a) State five functions of the secretariat of the League of Nations. (5 mks)

- Preparing the agenda for the assembly and the council meetings.
- Collecting materials required before the actual proceedings of the assembly and council meeting.
- Carrying out all correspondence relating to the league.
- Publishing relevant records.
- Carrying out research.
- Implementing decisions of the league e.g. registration of treaties.
- Providing continuity between one meeting of the council or the assembly and the next (keep records & minutes).

(b) Explain five achievements of the League of Nations. (10 mks)

- The league settled many disputes between member countries e.g. in 1921 it arranged for the division of a coal rich area—Upper Silesia—between Poland and Germany.
- It gave financial assistance to deserving cases e.g. 1923 Austria was on the verge of collapse.
- The league succeeded in maintaining peace and security in areas which came under international control.
- The league helped stop many invasions and wars; in 1925 it succeeded in stopping invasion of Bulgaria by Greece.

- The league held disarmament conferences in Washington, London and Geneva.
- The ILO worked for the improvement of the conditions of workers.
- The league supervised the administration of mandated states (Tanganyika, Togo, South West Africa, Cameroon, Rwanda–Burundi).
- The league worked hard in resettling displaced persons, refugees, and prisoners of war.
- The Health Committee worked hard to check and stamp out diseases.
- It checked on the indiscriminate sale of arms by private manufacture.
- It helped in curbing international trade of women and girls as sex workers.
- The league helped in the control of drug trafficking e.g. narcotics and illegal drugs.
- It helped to fight slave trade and slavery.
- It campaigned against forced labour e.g. in Tanganyika.
- The league helped to control industrial and chemical pollution.
- The league established international co-operation in areas such as transport and telegraphy.
- It created awareness about the difficulties that an international organization would face aiming to maintain world peace (useful for the UNO).

24. (a) Identify the pioneer founders of the non-aligned movement. (3 mks)

- Nehru (India).
- Surkano (Indonesia).
- Marshal Tito (Yugoslavia).
- Gamal Nasser (Egypt).
- Chou En-lai (China).

(b) Explain six factors which have undermined the effectiveness of the non-aligned movement. (12 mks)

- Political instability is experienced by member states e.g. coups and civil wars.
- Ties with former colonial masters have made it difficult for members to pursue an independent line.
- Border disputes between neighbouring member countries have weakened cooperation e.g. North and S. Korea.
- National interests are placed before those of the movement.

- Lack of funds; most member countries are poor and unable to meet financial obligations.
- Ideological differences between member states; some are inclined towards the West and others to the East.
- Personality differences between leaders of member states.
- Divided loyalty—members are also members of other organisations.
- The movement lacks a permanent institutional framework such as a secretariat, making it difficult to carry out objectives.
- The breakup of the Soviet Union has destabilised the movement.
- Differences unrelated to principles have developed e.g. Israel-Egypt treaty (several Arab states wanted Egypt expelled)