

2024 SEED MSCE MOCK
HISTORY I
PROVISIONAL MARKING KEY

1. a. - Search for employment

- Ngoni wars
- Slave trade
- Harsh treatment by the Portuguese
- Political instability (civil wars)
- They were oppressed by the Portuguese

Any 2 points (4 marks)

b. - It is too close to Zululand and feared attacks from Shaka

- Inadequate grazing land for their big herd of cattle
- They were threatened by local people ie Ped

Any 2 points (4 marks)

c. - Raiding neighbouring tribes for gold and Ivory

- Place governors in strategic positions to collect trade goods
- Getting tributes from defeated chiefs
- Befriending Arabs and Portuguese who could exploit resources

Any 2 points (4 marks)

d. - Africans were not involved in the whole process

- Africans feared that racial segregation would spread from southern Rhodesia
- Africans feared that federation would delay self-government
- The whole process was done quickly making Africans very suspicious about it
- British government ignored African views against federation
- Africans feared that they would have limited influence in the Federation

Any 2 points (4 marks)

e. - Desire to serve Africans interests basing on the Bible

- Western education opened up minds of Africans to criticise whites
- There were misunderstandings in church doctrines, teachings and culture
- Africans resented malpractices by whites who controlled main churches

Any 2 points (4 marks)

2. a. - Mineral speculation

- Imperialism
- Land for settlement
- Trade: market and raw materials
- To stop slave trade
- To protect missionaries

- Prestige

Any 2 points (4 marks)

- b. - Introduction christianity which reduced slave trade and tribal
- Accumulation of wealth through gold trade
 - Establishment of foreigners in Africa
 - Exposure of interior of Africa for trade

Any 2 points (4 marks)

- c. - The area has sparse population
- Poor soils for Agriculture
 - Slave trade disrupted missionary work
 - Local had already adopted Islam
 - Malawi was a problem

Any 2 points (4 marks)

- d. - Expansion of sugar and coffee plantation on Mascarene and Reunion required a lot of labour
- Slave traders turned to Central Africa because of restriction of slave trade in West Africa
 - Demand for slave labour on clove and coconut plantations in East Africa
 - Portuguese needed cheap slave labour on their praxis
 - Slaves were on high demand in Oman Empire

Any 2 points (4 marks)

- e. - Hospitals were constructed in Salisbury, Kitwe and Blantyre
- Construction of Kariba Dam for hydroelectricity production
 - Agriculture schemes were established
 - Development of fishing and tourism industries

Any 2 points (4 marks)

3. a. (i) It is a competition in production of military hardware and conscription of soldiers
- (ii) It is a desire of people with common background and culture themselves
- b. - It created power vacuum in Eastern Europe
- Creation of many countries increased tariffs
 - Failure to solve problems of nationalism
 - The defeated power were not consulted in the whole process
 - Reparation were too high for Germany
 - The treaty ignored the interests of colonised people

Any 2 points (4 marks)

- c. - To maintain peace by avoiding future wars
- To solve social and economic problems by problems by promoting social and

economic development

- To promote international cooperation in economic and social affairs
- To take instant military action against aggressive nation
- To oversee develop and independence of mandated territories

Any 2 points (4 marks)

- d. -To avoid outbreak of major war through balance of power
- Countries felt safe from foreign attack due to alliances
 - Mutual economic and military cooperation.
 - Secure imperialism across world
 - To isolate hostile nation militarily

Any 2 points (4 marks)

- e. - A clash of ideas between capitalism and communism
- Nuclear arms race between USA and Russia
 - Stalin's foreign policy
 - Hostility of USA and Britain towards Russia

Any 2 points (4 marks)

- 4.a. - To defeat Russia and block spread of communism
- To avoid two front war with France and Russia
 - To acquire more land as living space
 - she was being ruled by an agreement Japan of easy victory

Any 2 points (4 marks)

- b. - Domestic overproduction of goods leading to poor very low prices
- Overproduction in Agriculture leading to stock piles of produce
 - Effects of USA tariffs on imports
 - Maladministration of income and resources
 - Effects of Johnston's Act of 1921
 - Speculation on the stock market

Any 2 points (4 marks)

- c. - Slow economic growth
- Unemployment was high
 - inflation rate was very high
 - War caused depopulation
 - Fear of spreading communis - Germany was isolated of the war

Any 2 points (4 marks)

- d. - Trotsky was not liked by members of potilibulo because of his brilliance
- Trotsky was a new comer in the communist party
 - Trotsky was arrogant and people did not want him to become a leader
 - Stalin put his supporters in key positions

Any 2 points (4 marks)

- e. - Growth of manufacturing industries
 - Japan benefitted from expanded markets for her goods
 - Creation of job opportunities
 - improvement of infrastructure in the country

Any 2 points (4 marks)

5. Explain the causes of the Shona-Ndebele Revolts of 1896 - 1897

A. THE NDEBELE GRIEVANCES

1. In 1893 the Ndebele were defeated by the BSAC and came under company control.
 - The Ndebele hated being subordinates of the whites since they regarded themselves as masters of area
2. The Ndebele dislike being forced to work in European mines and plantations
3. The Ndebele did not like to be patrolled and arrested by the Shona policemen who were employed by the company
 - The Shona were recruited into the Company police and they took advantage of their new status to harass the Ndebele, their traditional enemies
4. The Ndebele had deep discontent over the loss of their land and cattle after the 1893 war
5. The Ndebele were not allowed to install another king after the death of Lobengula in 1894

B. THE SHONA GRIEVANCES

1. The Shona dislike the payment of taxes
2. The Shona hated hard work in Europeans' mines and plantations

C. COMMON GRIEVANCES

1. The Shona and Ndebele were forbidden from mining and trading with the Portuguese and were instead forced to buy expensive goods from the settlers
2. The Europeans created an oppressive administration which favoured the white settlers.
3. In 1895, there was the Jameson raid in which the British attacked the Boers in South Africa
 - The British were defeated and Jameson and the administrators of Southern Rhodesia and others were shamefully captured by the Boers.
 - The Jameson raid contributed to the revolt in two ways:
 - a. Many white settlers went to fight in the Jameson raid and therefore the defence in Southern Rhodesia was weakened hence the Shona struck.
 - b. Failure of the Jameson raid showed the Ndebele and the Shona that the whites were not invincible and therefore they could also defeat them

4. There were a series of natural disasters which were religiously interpreted. It was such disasters which made the Shona and the Ndebele fight on one side. The disasters were as follows:

- a. There was a series of poor harvest which was due to drought of 1895.
 - b. There was an outbreak of locusts in 1896 which destroyed the remainder of the harvest
 - c. There was an outbreak of a livestock disease called Rinderpest.
- This disease killed a lot of animals and hundreds more were killed on government order to prevent the spread of the disease. The Ndebele opposed such measures

*The religious leaders Mkwati, Nehanda and Kagubi of Mhondoro and Mwari cults had the following interpretations of the disasters

- i. They attributed the disasters to the reaction of their ancestral spirits who were offended by the white intrusion and control of their land
- ii. They assured the Shona and Ndebele to end the disasters by driving away the whites from their ancestral land
- iii. They assured the Shona - Ndebele warriors of a total protection or repulsion against live bullets.

6. Discuss the impact of labour Migration in Nyasaland

POSITIVE IMPACTS

1. Provided employment to many Africans
- Those from Nyasaland earned a reputation of being hardworking and good performers in the mines, plantations and as domestic hands despite the challenges they were facing
2. Colonial government got a lot of revenue out of labour export.
- The money was used for administrative expenses and development
3. Spread of cash income in rural areas
4. Rural economies diversified
- migrant labour when they return home opened a number of activities e.g maize mills
5. The returnees enhanced the introduction of foreign goods
- These were blankets, musical instruments and tools
6. Spread of new language in Nyasaland
- returnees could speak foreign language such as Shona, Bemba, Xhosa and Zulu
7. Planters and employers within Nyasaland raised their wages to attract the local people, hoping to discourage them from going away to work
8. Improved Agricultural skills
9. Building of good houses

10. Some people who returned formed Native Association or Independent Churches

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

1. It led to underdevelopment in most parts of the country

- most energetic and innovative people went away outside the country to work
- about 25% - 35% of migrants never came back

2. It led to the stagnation of rural economies

- farming as solely done by women

3. It increased poverty

- not every migrant sent money home assist his family, a move deliberately influenced by the white settlers
- for instance, Europeans encouraged the brewing of beer and prostitution to serve the African migrants during their leisure time . This made the Africans not to accumulate enough wealth to send or carry when returning home. This made them to renew their contracts

4. It led to the disintegration of families

- since only men left to go work in South Africa, Southern or Northern Rhodesia, leaving their families behind
- Besides, this led to immorality among married couples
- Also men married foreign wives while wives married other husband's

5. It led to the spread of new diseases

- of which Nyasaland had no proper medicatio, for example: syphilis gonorrhea

6. The spread of new languages, like Shona, Zulu, Ndebele, Bemba and Nyanja hampered some local languages

WORLD HISTORY

7. Discuss the causes of the Second World War

1. THE FAILURE OF THE VERSAILLES PEACE TREATY

* The Versailles Peace settlement had harsh terms imposed on Germany

- for example, reparations, losing her territories and colonies and disarmament
- The Germans were full of bitterness towards Britain, France and other countries and so there was great desire for revenge
- in her attempts to overturn the treaty, Germany acted aggressively and other countries had to stop him by declaring war whereby starting the Second World War

2. WEAKNESSES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

* The league of nations proved to be toothless in that it failed to secure general disarmament to discipline member states and to control potential aggressors such as Germany, Italy and Japan.



* The league failure to guarantee security against aggressors forced Russia to sign Nazi- soviet pact

- it was this treaty that encouraged Hitlers daring step to invade Poland on 1st September 1939 causing the Second World War

3. FAILURE OF THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

* At world Disarmament Conference 1933, some countries like France refused to be on equal rearmament footing with Germany

* Due to disagreement, Hitler pulled Germany out of the Disarmament Conference and the league of nations and began to rearm

- Then the British and the French had no choice but also to intensify rearmaments.

* This resulted into massive stocks of weaponry production in Europe such as that by 1939 each country was ready for the war.

4. AGGRESSION OF GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN

* Britain and France failed to deal with Hitler and Mussolini, then the two dictators (Hitler and Mussolini) slowly became very close friends so that

- In 1936 they signed the Rome -- Berlin Axis. In this understanding, they agreed to assist each other in the event of war. Later Japan joined the Axis and it became Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis

- In 1939, Hitler and Mussolini signed the pact of Steel, a much stronger military alliance. By terms of these agreements, these two dictators promised to assist each other in the event of war

* In 1936, Japan signed an Anti-comintern Pact with Germany. A year later Mussolini of Italy joined the grouping and they pledged to limit communist influence around the world.

- This made these leaders pompous and self-confident and so embarked on aggressors move by attacking other countries territories)

5. FAILURE OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA

* From 1934 onwards, Russia had approached Britain and France on collective security but these two countries distrusted Russia and feared communism

- This negative attitude forced Russia to sign Non-aggressive Pact with Germany in 1939 by which the two countries agreed to share Poland between them and also that Russia was assured of Estonia and Latvia. Hitler was therefore assured of one front war from Britain and France.

* This situation inspired him to provoke the Second World War because he would first of all take on Britain and France and after defeating them, he was to attack Russia.

6. HITLERS DANGEROUS FOREIGN POLICY



* Hitler wanted to create a large empire by conquering other nations to meet his desire of Lebensraum (living space). The British and French saw that he was going too far and in order to stop him, they declared war on Germany.

7. THE APPEASEMENT POLICY

* It was a policy followed by Britain and France in the 1930s in which they accepted some of the demands of Hitler and allowed him to get certain territories

* In the Appeasement policy

- Britain and France deliberately took no action against Hitler and Mussolini when they committed various Acts of aggression and breaches of the Versailles in the hope they would prevent war.

- By giving way to Hitler demand, the Appeasement increased Hitler prestige at home and attempted him to reach out further and to take bigger risks

- After the surrender at Munich Conferences in 1938, Hitler was convinced that Britain and France were cowards and would remain passive again when he would attack Poland.

8 FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN INDIA

- Influence of Western education

* It created Indian middle class, which questioned the colonial policies

* Educated elites mobilized and united the Indians for Nationalism

* British colonial policies

* Indians began to react against the British colonial policies on trade, education, politics and press freedom

- Effect of the First World War and Second World War.

* The war weakened Britain and other European countries both economically and military

- Woodrow Wilson's policy of self-determination.

* The 1919 Versailles Treaty introduced a policy of self-determination by Woodrow Wilson to end imperialism

* This encouraged Indians that they could rule themselves.

- Socio-Religious Relationship

* The British were Christians while Indians were either Hindu or Muslims

* Religious differences urged Indians to strive at getting rid of western influence and be patriotic to their traditions

- Existence of Nationalist Movement in India

* Indian National Congress and Muslim League provided the mass with a proper leadership to get rid of the European domination of India.

* The two unified with India to speak with one voice against the colonial rule.

- They also guided the Indians to stage mass demonstration and protests against the colonial rule.
- Outside influence
 - * USA, USSR and UNO exerted pressure on colonialists to decolonize worldwide. This encouraged Indians to keep on fighting until they became independent
 - Racial arrogance of the British
 - * The arrogant and rude behavior of the British towards the Indians as they considered themselves superior
 - The development of Indian press and vernacular literature. This aroused natural consciousness among the people
 - policy of economic exploitation
 - * Raw materials were taken from India to Britain and the manufactured goods were sent to India and sold at an expensive price
 - Revival of glorious tradition of India
 - * Several western scholars emphasised the past glory and rich heritage of India by translating Sanskrit text.