

MARKING KEY FOR PAPER II

1. A.

The Ngwane, Mthenthwa and the Ndwandwe

Any two points - 1 mark each

B.

- Economic Integration - Due to the involvement in the long distance trade with the Swahili Arabs, the country became part of the trading activities.
- Spread of Islam- Islam was introduced amongst the Yao due to involvement in trade.
- Devastation – they carried raids to obtain slaves which led to destruction of property.
- Instability – they contributed to the downfall of some kingdoms such as Maravi.
- Loss of political authority – local people lost their authority due to the coming of the Yao because they dominated southern region
- Suppression of culture – indigenous people copied the Yao culture such as language and dances
- Expansion of trade- trade flourished and improved the economy of the interior.

Any two points – 2marks each

C.

- All spoke a common language Sindebele
- They all attended annual ceremony of incwala which was the first fruit ceremony commemorating harvest

Any two – 2marks each



D

- Portuguese goods were of low quality yet expensive
- Arabs befriended with local chiefs
- Arabs diverted gold through other routes
- Arabs brought goods that were of superior quality
- Arabs convinced local people not to trade with the Portuguese

Any two points – 2marks each

E

- To spread Christianity
- To promote legitimate trade in order to suppress slave trade
- To introduce western education

Any two points – 1 mark each

F

- Food shortages
- Slave trade which disrupted the mission work
- Unhygienic conditions and malaria that lead to the deaths of some missionaries

Any two points – 2marks each

2. A

- (i) They supplied gold and ivory to middle men
- (ii) Bought ivory and gold from middle men/ transported gold and ivory to Asia and Europe

1 mark each

B.

- Constant threats from the Ndebele raids in the south



- Portuguese advances from Angola in the west and from Mozambique
- Internal rebellion so he wanted to secure his position as a king
- He was encouraged by Khama, king of Bechuanaland to seek protection
- He was encouraged by Francis Coillard who was also worked as a missionary

Any two points – 2marks each

C

- Territorial expansions – Britain wanted to add Nyasaland to the two Rhodesians, Portugal wanted to extend her boarders from Mozambique to Nyasaland , Germany wanted to add it to Tanganyika
- Labour reservoir – the white's wanted cheap and regular labour among Africans to work on white's settler's farms and mines.
- Trade – the Portuguese wanted to promote ivory and slave trade.
- Agriculture – the shire highlands had a favourable climate , rich soils and good communication
- On humanitarian grounds – As a move to end slave trade through commerce and spread Christianity
- Patriotic reasons – to protect British missionaries and the traders

Any two points – 2marks each

D

- The whites monopolized the fertile plains and valleys
- Africans were not allowed to cultivate some crops
- Africans practiced primitive farming methods
- Unavailability of agriculture advisors to instruct the Africans on the new farming methods
- Lack of capital to boost their farming



- Poor means of transport
- Inadequate markets for farmers
- Provision of poor seeds to Africans

Any two points – 2 marks each

E

- Led to labour migration for employment
- Brought development to Central Africa like construction of rail ways lines , roads
- Created employment opportunities for the local people in the area the mines were opened
- Raised political consciousness to resist the colonial rule
- Led to urbanization in most of the Central Africa like Harare , Kitwe
- It led to development of rural economies like some Africans near developed towns produced food crops which they sold to town dwellers

Any two points – 2marks each

F

- To save African interest from the abuses of the colonial government
- Education provided by the missionaries enabled Africans to develop critical mind
- Misunderstanding on church doctrines such as baptism, marriage and church discipline
- Dissatisfaction with the longer period for someone to be baptised or ordained
- Decentralisation of leadership in the missionary controlled churches
- Discriminatory practices in the church by the missionaries



- Dissatisfaction with the education offered by some missions especially the Dutch reformed Church

Any two points – 2marks each

3. A

- Britain, France, Russia, United States of America, Germany, Austria – Hungary , Italy

Any two – 1 mark each

- **B (i) Russia**

-To open trade routes to the Mediterranean Sea after failing in the Far East

-To have a free passage for her ship from

- To support the independence of the ethnic groups

-She had the largest Slav – speaking population hence considered herself the protector of all Slavs

Any two – 2 marks each

- **(ii) Austria - Hungary**

- Desire to dominate the Balkans

- Blocking the breakup of the Ottoman Empire

- Prevent Pan Slavism

Any two – 2marks each

C

(i) He was not concerned with the peace treaty or the issue of punishing Germany

(ii)He was moderate in his personal view. He did not want to punish Germany to avoid bitterness and trouble in future

A point – 2 marks each



D

- Huge debts to pay back to USA
- Low industrial production due to the destruction of industries , death of productive people and bankruptcy due to war expenses
- Heavy dependence on imports from USA and other basic needs
- Slow economic growth
- High unemployment rates due to low industrial production, war debts and closure of industries
- Protectionism – a policy by which most countries imposed high tariffs on imports to protect their home industries

Any two points – 2marks each

E

- There was reduced demand for Japanese goods
- Competition on the market as European countries resumed production
- War expenses affected the economy
- The 1923 Great earthquake which affected Toyko and Yokaham
- Food shortage

2 points – 1 mark each

F

- His own personal qualities and beliefs – he was a good orator and a party organizer
- Support from the industrialist and wealthy land owners – they gave financial support to Hitler and Nazi party
- impact of high unemployment rate due to war expenses , reparations , loss of rich industrial regions



- Support from the Catholic Church – the church gave economic and moral support to the party
 - The Versailles Peace Treaty – he promised to undo the Versailles Treaty by stopping paying reparations, regaining the lost territories, rearming and uniting all Germans world wide
 - The Weimer Republic – it signed the humiliating Versailles Treaty which they blamed for most of their suffering
- Any two points – 2marks each

4. A.

- It lacked efficient machinery to stop aggressive actions of aggressors
 - Aggressors exploited lack of unity between the two pillars of the league namely Britain and France
 - The league was merely a talk show without action
 - Its failure to guarantee security against aggressors
- Any two points – 2marks each

B.

- Germany fighting war on two fronts
- Lack of proper coordination- they never worked conjointly as the case with allied powers
- Shortage of raw materials for the axis powers such as Japan and Italy heavily relied on the import of oil
- Allied improvements on previous failures – they effectively used air support and Britain developed a radar device that detected enemy aircraft and submarines



- Axis strategic mistakes- Germany had in adequate winter garments , Hitler's refusal to take advice from the generals and Japan concentrated on battleships and neglected aircrafts
- Allied combined resources – Americans produced more war machines while Britain pooled in human and material resources

Any two points – 2marks each

C

- To preserve international peace and security
- To develop friendly relations among nations
- To safeguard individual human rights
- To achieve international cooperation in solving socio – economic and cultural problems

Any two points – 1 mark each

D

- Solved social and economic problems through the commission and committees –such as:
 - its healthy committee reduced the cases of malaria and yellow fever
 - Its refugee committee repatriated thousands of refugees
- International labour Organisation worked hard to improve labour conditions such introducing of 8 hours day , collected and published information on labour conditions
- It introduced an international high way code for road users and proposed marking of shipping lanes
- It organized loans for the re construction of Australian economy
- Settled some international conflicts such as conflict between Finland and Sweden over the Aaland Island



- Germany and Poland over the Upper Silesia
- Greece and Bulgaria
- Turkey and Iraq over the Mosul

Any two points – 2marks each

E.

- He developed the principle of civil disobedience
- He acted as a barrister to defend the poor
- Promoted local Indian industry
- He acted as a mouth piece for Indians
- He promoted unity among Indians
- Provided strong leadership by uniting Nehru and Jinnah

Any two points - 1 mark each

F.

- **(i) Land policies**
 - They forced the Kenya's to occupy low and infertile coastal area
 - They introduced a new farming system known as Kipande
 - They killed some herds of cattle to reduce overgrazing
 - They introduced labour policies which forced most of the Africans in Kenya to work as labourers

Any point – 2marks each

- **(ii) Racial segregation**
 - The British regarded Africans as being inferior to them
 - The laws were made in favour of the whites while sidelining the Africans



- There was great inequality of income on racial segregation
- Any point – 2 marks each

ESSAY

AFRICAN AND WORLD HISTORY

5.

- Introduction of foreign religions such as Christianity and Islam
- The spread of Christianity reduced tribal wars
- Accumulation of wealth through gold trade
- Promotion of trade with African leaders
- Establishment of settlement by foreigners in Africa
- Introduction of a variety of food crops into the interior of Africa such as maize, cassava, groundnuts.
- Exposure of the interior of Africa to overseas countries
- Promotion of civil wars in the interior of Africa
- Depletion of African resources
- Participation in slave trade

6.

- Construction of the Kariba Dam in the Kariba Gorge of the Zambezi river basin and similar project was established at Nkula falls in Nyasaland
- Development of fishing and the tourism industries in the Northern and Southern Rhodesia



- Pilot agriculture schemes were started at the Kafue floods in Northern Rhodesia , Lower shire in Nyasaland and Sabi valley in Southern Rhodesia
- Construction of the social services institutions such as hospitals at Bulawayo, Kitwe in Northern Rhodesia and Blantyre in Nyasaland
- Discrimination against the Africans in the government administration
- The federal government carried out decisions without the consent of Africans
- Africans did not share the economic boom that lasted for the three years of federation
- There were increased cases of racial segregation such as in provision of social services and delivery of justice
- There was little effort to promote African education

World History

7.

- Germany with the central powers were defeated
- Destruction of property in central Europe especially France
- Depopulation (loss of human lives)
- Disintegration of Empires Germany , Austria – Hungary and Russia
- Inflation due to economic and industrial decline in Europe
- Accumulation of huge debts by warring countries to USA



- Development of new ideas and system of government such as communism, Nazism and Capitalism
- USA emerged as the richest nation on earth
- Changing of gender roles for the first time
- Diseases such as the outbreak of influenza

8.

- It has a wide membership that includes all major powers that makes it easy for countries to comply with its decisions
- Its functions are so extensive this is through the use of specialized agencies
- It has effective application and enforcement of sanctions
- It has strong structure in terms of rules and procedures that is the use of two thirds majority
- Through the uniting for peace resolution , UNO is able to influence in the Crisis despite a veto
- The right to veto enables UNO to retain the great powers because of the prestige it accords them
- The secretary general comes from the lesser powers which gives it neutrality
- Lack of cooperation and absence of some permanent members
- It was unsuccessful in dealing with issues concerning great powers during the cold war
- UN fails to deal with issues in early stage which makes problems become complicated
- The veto power by permanent members paralyses political activities of the UNO



- Depending on regional bodies in settling disputes than UNO such regional bodies include NATO, AU
- Voting by bloc rather than on merit affects most of its decisions
- Lack of funding due to the failure of members states to contribute

