

2026 THYOLO DISTRICT EXAMS

JCE HISTORY MARKING KEY

1. B	6. C	11. C	16. A
2. A	7. D	12. B	17. B
3. A	8. C	13. B	18. B
4. C	9. A	14. B	19. B
5. A	10. C	15. D	20. C

SECTION B

21. a.

- to avoid past mistakes
- to ensure national unity and identity
- helps to plan future needs of the society
- helps to understand change and how societies came to existence
- helps one to gain useful skills like critical thinking skills

b.

- on farming. The use of iron tools now has improved into ploughs and tractors
- improvement in weapons for self-defense and hunting result into invention of guns
- improvement in transport from dugout canoes to railway lines and ships
- permanent settlement led to development of government systems

c.

- Trade. The kingdom controlled the rich deposits of gold which was on high demand
- Efficient government. The kingdom had able leaders who expanded gold trade and military conquest
- Conquest. It expanded due to the conquest by Sundiata
- Islam, it contributed to unity, trade, education and infrastructural development

22. a.

- preserving dead bodies through embalming
- Pharaoh was buried with some of his servants and possessions

b.

- Military conquest (jihads), most kingdoms were put under Islam through conquest
- Education, Islamic schools attracted non-Muslims as they provided scholarships
- Trade, a lot of people followed Islam to cement trade ties with the Arabs
- Influence of Islamic missionaries, they taught the people about Islamic beliefs
- Similarity of Islam with other cultures e.g accepting polygamy

c.

- Discovery of a sea route to India
- Extension of trade with East Coast of Africa, China and India
- Accumulation of wealth through trade
- Spread of Christianity in Africa
- Discovery of unknown lands



- Promotion of slave trade
- Destruction of Arab civilization
- Exploitation of Africa and Asia of their resources

23. a.

- differences between Dorians and Ionians. They failed to make alliances as most of them reflected racial unity other than political unity
- geographic nature of Greece, it had a lot of mountains and rivers that separated the cities
- jealousy among the city states, they were on continuous competition to outshine each other which prevented them to form an empire
- different values and lifestyles e.g. Sparta was military state while Athens was not
- existence of hostile and powerful nations, like the Romans and Persians who were keen to destroy them

b.

- he continued with his work though he was charged
- he translated the Bible and religious scripts into German to allow many people access
- he bitterly criticized the catholic church
- he established the Luthern Church in Saxony and later spread to other countries
- he married which made him to detach himself completely from priesthood of catholic

c.

- to inform the colonial government on the needs of the people
- to speak out against the oppressive policies
- to lead the natives be aware of newly introduced laws
- to deal with particular problems in their area like labour migration, taxation and education

24. a.

- scientific revolution, the thinkers used scientific investigation in their social and political life
- exploration and imperialism, the explorers brought back to Europe foreign lifestyles and beliefs due to their exposure to different peoples in enlightenment era
- led to decline of church influence over social and political life of people.

b.

- principles of liberty, equality and fraternity, it helped people to recognize the need for equality and the entitlement of the main human rights
- end of absolute monarchy, it presented the first opportunity to remove absolute monarchies in Europe
- it led to the fall of feudal system, which was a social system where people were organized in ranks. The revolution promoted equality for all citizens so it eliminated the class system in France and other countries followed the example
- it brought about the idea of nationalism, it led to a lot of nations to fight for their own independence
- it acted as the model for revolutionaries, it inspired the major socialist revolutions of Russia, China and Cuba
- it resulted in administrative and judicial reforms



c.

- unemployment in Europe, it caused people to look for opportunities in Africa
- missionary activities of Europeans, they advised their governments to colonise Africa so that their operations should not face more hindrances from African authorities
- population pressure, there was rapid population growth in Europe hence colonies were considered as a solution to ease this pressure
- industrial revolution, it increased the demand for raw materials and markets for finished products hence turned to Africa to provide this
- improvements in transportation, there was development of canals, railways which made easy to transport raw materials and finished products from and into the interior of Africa
- political rivalries among European states, this made some countries to have consolation in colonies

25. a.

- trade, due to long distance trade between the sites
- intermarriages exposed people to different skills
- migration led to interaction of the people

b.

- it has no army of its own, it relies on volunteer armies
- lack of funds for its operations
- it was been overruled by rich countries like Nigeria, Libya and Morocco
- division among member states in dealing with problems

c.

- technology
- writing
- medicine
- invention of paper
- defence of floods
- standardization of measurement
- invention of silk clothing
- mathematics
- use of tea as beverage
- use of iron technology

SECTION C

26. students can include atleast five points of the following points

- it led to the abolishment of slave trade in West and Central Africa. Through signing of treaties and the use of force they stopped slave trade against the tribes that resisted
- it promoted western education in Africa, it was started by the missionaries
- it helped in the spread of Christianity
- Africans adopted western language and culture which improved communication to conduct business with other people
- it improved the health services provided in the colonies
- it led to improvements in transport and communication system, the colonizer built roads and railways that boost trade



- they brought new crops such as coffee and tea
- colonization led to the decline of many African kingdoms like the Mwenemutapa. Tradition authorities lost their power and control
- it led to the demarcation of new boundaries which led to conflicts after independence
- it led to loss of land for the Africans. The Europeans grabbed fertile lands from the black people and forced them to forced labour
- it led to segregation and racism in countries like Kenya, Zimbabwe and South Africa
- it led to underdevelopment and dependency in economy in Africa.

27. Students can include atleast five of the following points

- Impact of the British colonial policies on land, labour and taxation. For example the thangata system and land alienation/This forced a lot of people to lose their land to white settlers
- Impact of African independent churches. These preached freely and critized the colonial government using bible teachings. Some were even against the colonial policies like thangata
- Impact of western education on Africans. The education exposed the weaknesses of the colonial rulers to the masses and press them to get involved in the administration of their country
- End of the Second World War, the ex-servicemen upon returning to Nyasaland were eager to bring changes they had witnessed in other area.
- Imposition of federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It angered a lot of chiefs who were about to lose power to the whites as well as it delayed the gaining of independence among the Africans.
- Pressure from outside nationalist bodies like independence of India and Ghana inspired the nationalist from Nyasaland to fight harder