



CENTRAL EAST EDUCATION DIVISION
2024 PROVISIONAL MARKING KEY



HISTORY
PAPER II

Section A (40 marks)
CENTRAL AFRICA

1 How the following groups triggered the migration of the Lhomwe. **(2 marks)**

- i. The Portuguese: They oppressed the Lhomwe through forced labour, forced recruitment in the army use of sjambok etc
- ii. –Arab Slave Traders: They raided the Lhomwe for slaves and this forced them to move.

(1 point, 1 mark each)

(b) Two reasons why the Maseko ngoni settled in the Domwe area. **(4 marks)**

- The area was very fertile for farming.
- The area was good for livestock keeping since it had enough grazing land.
- The area was sparsely populated hence good for settlement.

(2 points, 2 marks each)

(c) Two positive impacts of the Lhomwe on the local inhabitants. **(2 marks)**

- The local inhabitants learnt different skills and emulated the Lhomwe. For example, carving, moulding, cultivating, weaving, and long distance trade
- The locals adopted some children's games such as zende/deru (see-saw), nsikwa and mchombwa. Some of these are still performed in Malawi

(2 points, 1 mark each)

(d) Two reasons why the Ndebele abandoned Ekupumuleni after staying for a short period of time. **(2 marks)**

- The area was too close to Zululand.
- Inadequate grazing land.
- They were threatened by the Pedi.

(2 points, 1 mark each)

(e) Role the following people played in Slave Trade in the interior of Africa. **(2 marks)**

- i. Middlemen-To raid for Slaves on behalf of the buyers.
 - To identify Slaves for the potential buyers.
 - To collect and ferry Slaves for the buyers.

(1 point, 1 mark)

- ii. Chiefs -Supplied Slaves either to the middlemen of buyers themselves.
(1 mark)

(f) Two objectives of Dr Livingstone's missionary work in Central Africa. **(2 marks)**

- To spread Christianity
- To expose the evils of Slave trade
- To explore Africa
- To promote western education

(2 points, 1mark each)

(g) Two reasons why Islam became popular among the Yao. (4 marks)

- They wanted to cement trade ties with the Swahili Arabs.
- They wanted to resist British colonialism.
- Yao chiefs wanted to have influence over their subjects.
- They wanted modernize their administration and society.
- They wanted to communicate easily with the Arabs.
- They wanted prestige and status in their society.

(2 points, 2 marks each)

2. (a) Reason why Lewanika wanted British protection. **(2 marks)**

- To free his kingdom from the Portuguese threat.
- To free his kingdom from the Ndebele attacks.
- To secure his position as a Lozi king.
- He was influenced by Francis coillard and Khama of Bechuanaland.

(1 point, 2 marks)

(b) Factors that led to the British occupation of Southern Rhodesia.**(2 marks)**

- Minerals
- Imperialism
- To end slave trade
- Attain personal gains and ego
- Good pasture land

(2 marks)

- (c) Why Northern Ngoni chiefs resisted to the coming of missionaries. **(2 marks)**
-They did not want to lose their power.
-Christianity was against their cultural practices.
-they did not want to stop their raids.**(1 point, 2 marks)**
- (d) Two strategies used by the British to occupy North-Eastern Rhodesia. **(4 marks)**
-Through the missionaries i.e Father Joseph Dupont, a White Father priest.
-Through the use of force i.e the bamba.
-Through invitation by chiefs i.e Chiwala a Nsenga chief.
(2 points, 2 marks each)
- (e) Role Chilembwe revolts played in the development of nationalism. **(2 marks)**
-It acted as a symbol of political resistance in Nyasaland.
-Inspired political struggles in 1953 and 1959.
(1 point, 2 marks each)
- (f) Two reasons Africans opposed federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. **(4 marks)**
-Racial segregation policies practiced by Europeans in Rhodesia.
-Federation delayed their self rule.
-Africans were marginalized in the administration of the federal government.
-Africans did not want a federation based on white supremacy.
(2 points, 2 marks each)
- (g) Two roles played by African independent churches in facilitating for independence in Nyasaland. **(4 marks)**
-The leaders acted as spokespersons for the voiceless masses against colonial government's harsh policies.
-They promoted western civilization among Africans through schools, skill and agriculture.
-They paved way for nationalism way before formation of political parties.
-Europeans realized that, if given chance could do well in politics, religion and education.
(2 points, 2 marks each)

Section B (40 marks)
WORLD HISTORY

3. (a) One reason Germany signed the Re-Insurance treaty of 1882. **(2 marks)**
- Bismarck was convinced that Russia was a more super power than Austria-Hungary.
 - Bismarck felt very unsafe with the withdrawal of Russia from the Three Emperors League.
 - Bismarck feared a two front war from France and Russia.
 - Bismarck wanted Russia's neutrality in an event of war with France.
- (1 point, 2 marks)**
- (b) One factor that facilitated the USA's economic boom in 1920s. **(2 marks)**
- Leadership role in industrial development after the First World War.
 - Pursuance of good economic policies by the Republicans.
 - There was an increase in industrial production due to mechanisation.
 - Increased interest in the stock market gave confidence that economy was permanent.
 - There was an increase in profits and wages.
 - The rise of the advertising industry and expansion of the motor car industry.
 - Emergence of mass production of goods and trade associations.
 - Majority of Americans migrated from rural to urban areas.
- (1 point, 2 marks)**
- (c) Two reasons why Britain abandoned her policy of Splendid Isolation in 1900. **(4 marks)**
- There was mounting pressure in Europe, hence it felt insecure and surrounded by enemies.
 - Germany passed the navy laws aimed at building a navy to challenge that of Britain.
 - In 1896 Kaizer William 11 sent a telegraph message to Paul Kruger, leader of the Boers, congratulating him for defeating the British in the Jameson raid of 1895-96.
- (2 points, 2 marks each)**
- (d) Two causes of the cold War. **(2 marks)**
- ideological differences (spread of communism versus capitalism)
 - differences between Stalin and Truman
 - U.SA atomic bomb
 - The Berlin crisis
 - USSRs expansion into Eastern Europe



- (e) Two roles of women during the First World War. **(2 marks)**
 -Worked in war industries, manufacturing weapons and supplies.
 -Joined women's branches of the army.
 -Went to the fields to grow their nation's food.
 -Acted as nurses treating the wounded.
(2 points, 1 mark each)
- (f) Define the following terms. **(4 marks)**
 Armistice-This is an agreement to stop fighting (marking the end of the First World War).
(2 marks)
 The November Criminals -referred to the Socialists who signed the Armistice to mark the end the First World War.
(2 marks)
- (g) Two aims of the League of Nations. **(2 marks)**
 -To prevent war by settling international disputes.
 -To maintain peace through collective security.
 -To work towards disarmament.
 -To discourage production of weapons of mass destruction.
 -To encourage international cooperation in order to solve economic and social problems.
 -To promote and respect the sovereignty of member states.
(2 points, 1 mark each)
4. (a) Causes of the 1917 Russian revolution. **(4 marks)**.
 -Peasants grievances on land
 -Impact of the First World War
 -Problems faced by the industrial workers
 -Dissatisfaction with Gregory Rasputin
 -Influence of Marxist ideas **(2 points, 2 marks each)**
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- (b) Two ways the Bolsheviks consolidated their power. **(4 marks)**
 -They liquidated all political opposition.
 -By honoring their promise for members of the constituent assembly to be elected.
 -Approval of the distribution of nobles' land to peasants without compensation to former owners.
 -Giving workers control of the factories.
 -Withdrawal of Russia from the First World War.
 -Conscription of labour and private wealth.

- Banning of private trade.
- Requisitioning of grain and other food stuffs from the peasantry.
- Repudiating Russia's debts and confiscating foreign investments.
- use of the Cheka.
- Recognition of the soviets as the supreme power.

(2 points, 2 marks each)

(c)). Ways through which communism was spread in Eastern Europe and Asia?

- Through formation of communist parties to win elections
- Through rigging of elections as the case of Poland.
- Through purging of unwanted non-communists by either killing or expelling them e.g. in Hungary
- Through the provision of both military and economic aid
- Through aggression where Russia imposed communist leaders by force as in Romania
- Forcing the non-communists to resign or dismissed as the communists took over power e.g. a bloodless coup in Czechoslovakia
- Through formation of post-war alliances which were used as a grip by Russia on all satellites states
- Through propaganda which was controlled by the external wing of the Russian communist party called Communist International

(Any two points, 2 marks each)

(d) Roles played by Mahatma Gandhi towards India's independence. (4 marks)

- He united Indians to fight for India's independence.
- He acted as a mouthpiece for Indians through writing letters and making public speeches to denounce bad policies.
- He defended poor Indians from the British discriminatory laws.
- He planted nationalism in a non-violent way.
- He provided India with a strong leadership.

(2 points, 2 marks each)

(e) One factor that led to the rise of nationalism among Africans in Kenya.(2 marks)

- Africans complained against taxation.
- The harsh colonial land policies.
- Racial segregation, such as, Kipande.
- The depression of 1919 to 1922 caused severe hardship to Africans.
- Effects of the First World War and Second World War
- The Atlantic Charter encouraged Kenyans to pressure for independence.
- Influence of western education which produced elite leaders.
- Independence of Asian countries aroused confidence among Africans.

(1 point, 2 marks)

- (f) Two social economic challenges faced by African nations after independence. **(2 marks)**
- Dependency on donor aid
 - Overpopulation
 - Diseases such as Tuberculosis and HIV and AIDS
 - Neo-colonialism
 - Military coups and dictatorships
 - Environmental degradation
 - Weak economy
 - Civil wars
 - Bad governance
 - Drug trafficking
 - Insubordination of women
 - Limited energy resources
 - Brain drain
- (2 points, 1 mark each)**

Section C (40 marks)
ESSAYS

CENTRAL AFRICAN HISTORY

1. **5.** Discuss the similarities and differences between Ndebele and Ngoni societies (20 Marks)

Similarities between Ngoni and Ndebele

- Both were products of Mfecane.
- Both were patrilineal as they traced their succession through the father's side
- Both assimilated people.
- Both allowed polygamy. Their men married more than one wives
- Both were ruled by the monarchy (Kings) which were assisted by a number of officials
- Both groups resisted British colonial rule. They either signed treaties or were conquered to come under the British authority.
- Both viewed wealth through possession of cattle, wives and children
- Both were militant and attacked surrounding people for provisions
- Both did not participate in slave trade. They protected their subjects from slave raiders
- Both insisted on strict discipline

- Both had highly centralized political systems in which the king was assisted by a member of officials

Differences between Ngoni and the Ndebele

- The Ndebele had a rigid class system of society while the Ngoni allowed subject people to rise. For example, ChiwereNdhlovu, aNsenga from Zambia.
- The Ndebele discouraged intermarriages while the Ngoni promoted it
- Ndebele soldiers were identified with towns while Ngoni had a national army
- In the Ngoni society, king's wife lived at one place in their order of seniority while among the Ndebele they lived in different parts of the kingdom.
- The Ndebele imposed their Sindebele language on the subjects while the Ngoni did not force their subjects to speak their language. Instead, the Ngoni adopted languages of their subjects, for example, the Ngoni of Mzimba spoke ChiTumbuka.

(any 20 points , **20 marks**)

2. a. Reasons for imposition of Central African Federation by the British

A. Political reasons

- The whites in the territories wanted to achieve more autonomy from London administration
- The federation would create a strong British political sphere of influence in Central Africa.
- The Whites thought that federation would preserve and strengthen British civilization and culture in the region.
- The whites thought that the federation would make the three territories united and strong
- It would act as a model for the establishment of similar unions in other areas such as the East Africa
- The British government thought that federation was a step towards decolonization of the three territories
- It would promote partnership of races as opposed to apartheid South Africa.
- It would ease British control of the region by harmonising its policies on research, customs, currency, trade defence and communication.

B. Economic reasons

- The integration of industries of Southern Rhodesia, copper from Northern Rhodesia and abundant labour from Nyasaland would result in a vibrant and stable economic region in the region. This would attract investors into the region.
- It would promote even distribution of development in the region.g. equal distribution of resources,such as social services – health and education facilities, communication services, etc.
- The federation would make the region independent and self-sufficient than before.

Failures of the federation

- distribution of development was uneven as it greatly favoured Southern Rhodesia
- racial segregation policies were followed under the federal system i.e. skilled jobs were reserved for Europeans and in education for every £1 spent on an African pupil £20 were spent on a European pupil.
- Discrimination against the Africans in administration. For example, there were only 6 seats out of 36 seats in the Federal Assembly for Africans
- Federal government carried out decisions without the consent of Africans
- Federation's economy over depended on few natural resources e.g. it mainly relied on the export of copper

(any point 1 mark each **(mark as a whole 20**

marks)

3. how Europe came to be divided into two camps before 1914

- Bismarck started the political alliance system because he feared that France was going to revenge the defeat of Franco- Prussian war of 1870/1871 to get back Alsace and Lorraine
- The first alliance to be formed was the Three Emperors League also called Dreikaiserbund in 1872.
- The signatories of Three Emperor's League were Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia.
- They promised to help one another if one of them is attacked by a fourth power like France, Italy and Britain.
- In 1879, Russia withdrew from Emperor's League when it quarrelled with Austria-Hungary over Balkan region, so Germany and Austria-Hungary signed the Duo Alliance.
- Duo alliance was meant for mutual defence if one is attacked either by Russia or France
- In 1882, the Duo Alliance became the Triple Alliance when Italy joined
- Italy joined because she was unhappy with the French take-over of Tunisia in North Africa which she also wanted to control
- Both Germany and Austria –Hungary promised to support Italy if attacked by France and Russia
- The fourth Alliance signed in Europe was the Reinsurance Treaty in 1887.
- This was a secret treaty between Germany and Russia and was renewable every three years
- Germany needed this alliance because she feared two front war from Russia in the East and France in the West.

- Reinsurance treaty guaranteed neutrality of Russia in any war involving Germany and another country like France
- Another alliance that was signed was the Dual Entente (Franco-Russian Alliance) signed in 1893
- This treaty was signed between France and Russia.
- Russia signed the alliance with France after Germany failed to renew the Reinsurance Treaty in 1890
- Russia and France promised each other help in the event of war especially from Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary
- The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was another alliance signed in 1902. The alliance was signed between Britain and Japan
- Britain which has been following policy of isolation wanted an ally from Far East to resist German and Russian expansion
- The next alliance to be signed was the Entente Cordiale or the Anglo-French Entente (1904)
- The alliance was signed between France and Britain
- Britain and France sunk their colonial differences in Africa so that Britain was to rule Egypt while France was to Morocco.
- Both powers agreed to support each other if their respective spheres of influence were challenged by a Third power
- The Entente Cordiale changed to Triple Entente when Russia joined it in 1907.
- Its members were Britain, France and Russia
- By 1907, Europe was divided into two rival camps The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy led by Germany and another camp of The Triple Entente consisting of Britain, France and Russia led by Britain

How alliances led to the outbreak of the First World War?

- Europe was dangerously divided into two rival camps such that if one country from the one camp quarrels and go to war with another country from the other camp, then all the other members were going to join
- Alliances created an atmosphere of fear, tension and suspicion among nations since terms of alliances were secret.
- Minor conflicts easily escalated as countries started provoking each other because they felt that they were secure and would be protected by their allies.

(Any 1 point 1 mark) **mark as a whole (20 marks)**

4. Factors that led to nationalism in India

a. influence of western education

- western education created Indian middle class which questioned the colonial policies
- University education exposed Indians to liberal studies which encouraged nationalism.
- through education, Indians discovered the history of their ancient civilization which helped the educated to feel proud and resent their new subordinate position

- educated Indians formed nationalist movements like Indian national congress and Muslim league to get rid of foreign rule in India
- b. British colonial policies**
 - British colonial policies on trade, education, politics, and press freedom made India a poor country while uplifting the living standards of the Whites.
 - the laws oppressed the Indians and sidelined them in the running of their own country
- c. effects of the first world war and second world war**
 - The war **weakened** Britain and other European countries both economically as well as militarily to hold back revolts in their colonies
 - Japanese victory over Europeans during the wars assured Indians of a possible victory
 - Britain promised India self-government if they came to fight on the side of the British against Germany. Indians fought on the British side and wanted the promise to fulfilled
 - The ex-service men while in the battle field saw white men fighting one another as a move to repel any foreign control.
 - The 1941 Atlantic Charter forbade colonialism hence, encouraged Indians to pressure the British for immediate independence
- d. Woodrow Wilson's policy of self determination**
 - Indians were encouraged to press for independence by a policy of self-determination introduced by Woodrow Wilson at the 1919 Versailles Treaty
- e. socio-religious relationship**
 - The British were Christians while Indians were either Hindu or Muslims; religious difference urged Indians to strive at getting rid of Western influence and be patriotic to their traditions
- f. existence of nationalist movements like Indian National Congress and Muslim League**
 - they provided the masses with a proper leadership to get rid of the European domination of India
 - The movements unified India to speak with one voice against the colonial rule
 - They also guided the Indians to stage mass demonstrations and protests against the colonial rule in India
- g. outside influence from USA, USSR and UNO**
 - These exerted pressure on colonialists to decolonize world-wide. This encouraged Indians to keep on fighting until they became independent
- h. growth of transport and communication all over the country**
 - these made Indians to maintain regular contacts with one another which provided them with a sense of unity that helped the organization of nationalistic movements.
 - Indians, especially the elite, used these movements to spread nationalistic ideas to other Indian natives
- i. the development of Indian press and vernacular literature**

- The Indian press and vernacular literature aroused natural consciousness among the people
- Newspapers like **the Indian Mirror, Bombay Samachar, The Hindu Patriot** aroused the national feeling among the people

(Any 20 points, **20 marks**)