

PROVISIONAL MAKING KEY FOR HISTORY PAPER II

SECTION A

AFRICAN HISTORY

QUESTION 1

1. a) They were running away from the Portuguese oppression in Mozambique
- They were looking for a job opportunities
 - They were running away from political, instabilities
 - They were brought to Malawi as porters by the British.

Any two points, 1 mark each

b. Political stability

- There was peace in the Shire Highlands created by the British
 - ✓ Availability of fertile lands
- This was ideal for farming
 - ✓ Availability of employment
- They were employed in estates and railway construction companies.

Any two points, 2 marks each

c. Arabs were Moslems while the Portuguese were Christians

- Both of the wanted to control trade in the Land of Zanj
- Arabs were smuggling gold.

Any two points, 2 marks each

d. How the early missionaries improved the economic wellbeing of Africans

- Introduced formal education, enabling Africans to gain literacy and skills needed for employment and administration.
- Established vocational and technical schools, teaching carpentry, printing, tailoring.
- Promoted modern agriculture, including new crops, improved farming tools and better farming methods.
- Trained Africans in health care, allowing them to work as nurses, midwives, and medical assistants.
- Started small industries, such as printing press, carpentry workshops and craft centres.

e. Challenges encountered by early missionaries in Malawi



- **Harsh climate and diseases:** Many missionaries suffered or died from malaria, sleeping illness and other tropical diseases.
- **Language barriers:** Missionaries initially struggled to communicate because they did not understand local language and had to learn them from scratch
- **Cultural resistance:** Some local communities were suspicious of missionaries and resisted adopting new beliefs and practices
- **Slave trade activities:** Slave traders, especially the Yao and Arab traders, sometimes viewed missionaries as obstacles and were hostile towards them.
- **Shortage of supplies and funding:** Missions often lacked food, building materials, medicine and financial support from Europe.
- **Difficult in converting adults:** Adult Africans were deeply attached to traditional religions, making evangelism difficult. Floods, drought, and wild animals posed constant risks and destroyed mission property.
- **Political Instability and conflicts:** Local wars and conflicts among ethnic groups made missionary movement and settlement dangerous.

Any two points, 2 marks each

f. How Islam positively affected people's way of life

- Islam encouraged learning, especially reading and writing Arabic.
- Muslim traders introduced new trade routes, business practices and goods.
- Islam provided structured systems of governance and justice based on Sharia
- Islamic influence led to the development of towns around mosques, markets, and learning centres helping societies grow more organised and urban.
- Islam inspired new styles of building –mosques, schools and houses with distinctive arches and designs which improved the physical landscape.
- Through contacts with wider Muslim world, Africans gained access to new knowledge in science, medicine, mathematics and philosophy.
- Dressing
- Islamic religion



- Initiations and circumcision

QUESTION 2

a. Natural disasters such as drought, rinderpest and locusts

- Religious mediums interpreted this as punishment from their ancestor
 - ✓ Hence, encouraged the Shona and the Ndebele to wage war against the settler

Colonial administration

- To be free from the oppression colonial policy
 - ✓ They were tired with the harsh policies of the settlers
- Not happy with labour treatment in mines and taxation.

b.. **Colonial govt controlled migrant labour in the following ways:**

- Fixing annual quota of migrant workers
- The colonial government came up with specific numbers of people to go for labour migration
- Entering into agreements with administration of Northern and Southern Rhodesia in order to look into contracts signed with mining companies
- Providing permits to recognised companies only in order to reduce number of migrant labours

c. **Role of Sir Harry Johnstone in the occupation of Nyasaland**

Conquering hostile tribes

- ✓ He conquered tribes which were resisting the influence of the British e.g. Yao and Ngoni
- Signing treaties with friendly chiefs
 - ✓ He signed treaties with chiefs who were collaborative to the British
- Ordering the withdrawal of the Portuguese in the Shire Highlands
 - He demanded the withdrawal of major Serpa Pinto who wanted to claim area

d. **Poor conditions African labourers faced in the mining centres in Southern and Northern Rhodesia:**

- Very low wages
- Long working hours
- Harsh working conditions
- Poor housing and living conditions.



e. Impact of mining industry in Central Africa

- It led to the growth of major towns such as Ndola, Kitwe, Mufulira. |urbanisation
- Railways and roads were built mainly to transport minerals.
- Men moved from rural areas to mine compounds, causing family separation and changes in social structure.
- Diseases such as Tuberculosis and silicosis became common
- Trade unions were formed to demand better wages and rights, influencing independence movements.
- Air pollution affected both the environment and human health.
- Wage labour replaced subsistence farming for many families.
- employment opportunities
- Development of labour migration

WORLD HISTORY

QUESTION 3

a. How Germany contributed to the outbreak of the First World War

- Germany rapidly expanded her army and navy, triggering an arms race with Britain and France.
- The development of the Schlieffen Plan revealed German's readiness for a large scale war
- Germany gave Austria-Hungary a 'blank cheque' to act against Serbia after assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. This unconditional support encouraged Austria-Hungary to declare war, escalating the crisis
- German alliance with Austria-Hungary formed the core of the Triple Alliance, creating a rigid system where nations were pulled into conflict. Their alliances increased suspicion among rival powers.
- Began the alliance system



- German leaders often rejected diplomatic proposals or peace negotiations. Their actions during crisis made peaceful resolutions difficult.

- Long-standing hostility toward France, especially after Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871), pushed Germany to plan a pre-emptive attack. Germany aimed to weaken France permanently and dominate Europe.

b. Reasons for the failure of the Schlieffen Plan

- Belgians put a bitter fight which held up German advance

- Russians mobilised more quickly than expected. As a result, the Germans were forced to re-deploy some of their armies to face the Russians. Thus they fought on two fronts East and West.

c. How the First World War contributed to the outbreak of March, 1917 Revolution.

- The war expenses raised inflation as food prices increased in Russia.

- Tsar Nicholas sent his troops against Germany and Austria –Hungary with inadequate arms, food and medical facilities. As a result, 5,500,000 soldiers died and many deserted. It was these deserted soldiers who later joined these rioters.

- Tsar sent almost all the vehicles to the battle front. Transportation within the country for food and passengers, workers became a problem. As a result, industrial production declined and food prices rose. Therefore, the high cost of food and scarcity of essential commodities made the people angry.

- Productive young men were forcefully conscripted with most of the horses as well taken away for war purposes. This angered the peasants and landlords since farm work needed such young men and the horses.

- The Tsar went to the battle front to lead the Russian army. He left the government in the hands of Tsarina. However the people did not trust her because she was a German and under the influence of Gregory Yefimovich, popularly known as Rasputin (disrespectable). He had negative influence on the government which angered people.



d. Terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty

- The war guilty clause where Germany was blamed for cause the first world war
- The payment of reparations by Germany
- Disarmament
- Germany army reduced to 100000 ment
- The Anschluss was forbidden etc
- Territorial losses by Germany to France and Belgium.

Any 2 points 1 mark each

e. i) Japanese wanted raw materials and they regarded China as the source of such materials

- ii) They needed raw materials for ammunition
✓ Manchuria was thought to be the source of such materials.

two points, 2 marks each

f. Organisational structures of the League of Nations

- The Council
- The Secreteriate
- The Assembly
- International Labour Organization
- The Permanent Court of International Justice

Any two points, 1 mark each

QUESTION 4

a. Problems faced by Weimar Republic

- Payment of reparations
- High inflation
- High unemployment rate
- Faces some rebellions. Any four points, 1 mark

b. Reasons for following appeasement policy by Britain and France:

- They were not ready for any large-scale war
- They regarded Nazism as lesser evil than communism
- They believed that Germany was over punished. **Any two points, 1 mark each**



c. Background events to the formation of Post War Alliances:

Molotov Plan

- Countries which were going to receive Marshall aid organised themselves into alliances | Marshall Plan
- Spread of Communism
- Alliances were made by countries which adopting communism while those following capitalism also formed their bloc.
- Iron speech by Winston Churchill

Any 2 points, 2 mark each

d. Effects of Cold War in Africa

- Rise of dictators due to support from either USA or USSR
- The Cold War led to the growth of coups and counter coups in the third world countries e.g. DRC.
- Some African countries that were formerly socialist developed problems after the collapse of the USSR in 1990. E.g. Mozambique, Angola, Somalia and Ethiopia.
- The end of Cold War led to the removal of financial aid and military support for some African countries.
- The end of Cold War is partly blamed for the failure to prevent genocide in Rwanda in 1994.
- There was emergence of new world economic and political order. USA emerged as a 'world policeman' over developing nations.
- Civil war as USSR supported different sides.

(Any two points, 2 marks each)

(e) Introduction of the uniting for Peace Resolution to overcome a Veto.

- Voting by 2/3 majority than unanimous voting.

(Any 2 points, 1 mark each)

(f) Exposing the whites as not invisible

- ✓ This encouraged the Indians to fight for their independence
- Fulfilment of war contract.cc
- ✓ The Indians wanted to be rewarded with independence after taking part in the World War, as agreed.
- Britain was economically and military weak after the war.

Any 2 points, 2 mark each.



- Self determination should apply
- Atlantic Charter influence on colonialism

Any two points, 2 marks each

ESSAYS AFRICAN HISTORY

QUESTION 5

Impact of Ivory and Slave Trade on Indigenous people

- Depopulation of wildlife especially elephants affecting hunting traditions and food sources
- increased conflicts between ethnic groups competing for hunting areas
- Rise of powerful local chiefs and traders who controlled the trade and sometimes exploited others
- introduction of foreign goods such as guns, cloth, beads which changed traditional economic system.
- Severe depopulation due to the capture and export of millions of people
- Destruction of families and communities as young and able-bodied members were taken away.
- Growth of tourism such as Karonga, Nkhotakota
- Introduction of new crops such as maize, coconut and cassava
- Spread of new diseases such as small pox, measles and syphilis.
- introduction of new cultures.
- Introduction of new religions - christianity and Islam.
- Constant fear and insecurity because raids, kidnappings and wars increased.



- Growth of internal conflicts as chiefs and groups fought to capture slaves or defend themselves
- Disruption of farming and food production leading to hunger and economic decline
- Loss of skilled workers and leaders weakening society
- Spread of firearms increasing violence and destabilising communities
- Long-term economic backwardness as productive population were reduced

QUESTION 6

(a) Reasons for the Imposition of the Federation

- The federation would create a strong British Political Sphere of influence in Central Africa
 - ✓ This would prevent Southern Rhodesia from being occupied by the Boers from South Africa
 - ✓ The Boers were looking forward to occupy Southern Rhodesia with the intention of finding the second rans
- To extend the British civilisation
 - ✓ It was thought that the Federation would present and strengthen present and strengthen British civilisation in Central Africa
- To act as a model for other unions elsewhere
 - ✓ The federation would act as some model other unions which the British wanted to come up with for instance in East Africa.
- To promote partnership of races
 - ✓ It was thought the federation would enhance cooperation between the natives and the white settlers in the region
 - ✓ This would be the opposite of the Apartheid system practised in South Africa
- To promote even distribution of development in the region
- To improve the British administration and control in Central Africa
- To use the Black workforce
- To attract more investments

(b) Reasons for the Opposition to Federation

- Fear of delay of the attainment of independence
- Fear of losing authority to the Whites
- Fear of the racial segregative policies
- Africans were not consulted in the early stages of the Federations.



- Nyasaland | NR were protectorates hence federation was a hinderance to independence.

WORLD HISTORY

7. Causes of the Great Depression

- Impact of the European Economic Recovery
 - ✓ After the World War 1 European Agriculture and Industrialisation had peaked form
 - ✓ This means American goods lacked markets and remained unsold and stock piled
- Stiff competition in agriculture produce
 - ✓ Other countries started producing more quality and cheap agricultural products
 - ✓ As such many countries started buying agricultural produce from elsewhere other than the USA
- Impact of tariffs (Protectionism)
 - ✓ The USA introduced high tariffs on foreign goods to protect her industries
 - ✓ Other countries responded by introducing tariffs against the USA
 - ✓ This reduced trade and profits in the USA and Europe
- Maldistribution of wealth between the poor and the rich
 - ✓ The gap between the poor and the rich was very big
 - ✓ This reduced the buying power from the general public to sustain the economic boom
- Speculation of Stock Exchange Market
 - ✓ Speculation was buying and selling of shares to make a profit
 - ✓ This was what people were doing the USA
 - ✓ At one time shares lost value and the shareholders were ruined.
 - ✓ Wall street failure on 24th October, 1929
- Bank failures
 - ✓ Many banks were closed because they were not making profits
 - ✓ This made people to lose their deposits because their deposits were uninsured
- Drought conditions in Mississippi
 - ✓ This made the area to suffer severely
 - ✓ Farmers sold their produce in order to pay debits and loan but this was in vain
- The Johnson's Act
 - ✓ This reduced number of immigrations to the USA, reducing number of consumers as well.



8. Adolf Hilters Foreign Policy in Germany

- Withdrawing Germany from the League of Nations
 - ✓ He did this in order to begin rearmament in Germany because that could not be possible if she could continue remaining a member of the League
- Rearmament
 - ✓ This was introduced in order for him to achieve his aims
 - ✓ It could not be possible for Germany to reclaim its lost glory without a strong military
- The policy of Lebensraum
 - ✓ This was a policy of creating a living space in Eastern Europe.
 - ✓ He wanted more land for the Germany people, raw materials, markets and to block the spread of communism
- Occupation of the Rhineland
 - ✓ This was supposed to be the demilitarized zone as regards to the terms of the Versailles Treaty
 - ✓ This was done and France and Britain never responded
 - ✓ Hence, he achieved one of his aims of the foreign policy of annulling the Treaty of Versailles
- Renewal of the Anschluss
 - ✓ This was discouraged by the Versailles Treaty in order to avoid Germany from becoming very strong militarily
 - ✓ Hitler defied the Treaty of Versailles by making a union with Austria
 - ✓ He benefited a lot from the Anschluss, for instance, getting raw materials for rearmament and recruitment of troops
- The Concordat
 - ✓ This was an agreement between the NAZI and the Vatican
 - ✓ The NAZI were represented by Adolf Hitler and POPE Pius XI represented the Vatican
 - ✓ The church was supporting Hitler due to fear of communism
 - ✓ It was agreed that the church must not interfere in matters of the state
 - ✓ Rome Berlin Axis
 - ✓ Nazi - Soviet Pact
 - ✓ Munich Conference

END OF PROVISIONAL MARKING KEY

