

# FORM TWO

## HISTORY MARKING GUIDE

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### SECTION A (15 MARKS)

1.

|   |    |     |    |   |    |     |      |    |   |
|---|----|-----|----|---|----|-----|------|----|---|
| i | ii | iii | iv | v | vi | vii | viii | ix | x |
| A | C  | D   | B  | B | A  | D   | B    | D  | D |

**10 marks @1mark**

2.

|               |   |    |     |    |   |
|---------------|---|----|-----|----|---|
| <b>LIST A</b> | i | ii | iii | iv | V |
| <b>LIST B</b> | C | A  | B   | E  | D |

**5 marks @1mark**

### SECTION B (70 MARKS)

3. i) Mummification – Is the process of preservation of dead body. Mummification mostly were done in Egypt.

ii) Pottery – Is an art of making pots and other items by using clay soil.

iii) Shifting cultivation – The movement of farmers from one place to another. Shifting was cultivation commonly in grassland areas with long dry season and scattered trees.

iv) Nomadic pastoralist – These pastoralists often moved from one place to another in search of water and pastures for their livestock.

v) Feudalism - was a system of production whereby there were wealthy land owners and landless commoners, most of the centralized states in Africa were based on feudalism for example Hausa, Nupe, Ankole, Buganda, Buhaha etc.

**10 MARKS @ = 2**

4.

|     |   |   |    |    |
|-----|---|---|----|----|
| 1   | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5  |
| iii | i | v | ii | iv |

**10 MARKS @ = 2**

5. i) The rise of the trans-Atlantic slave trade
- ii) Changing political conditions in the Saharan region
- iii) Shortage of water
- iv) Attack from Tuaregs

Any relevant **10 MARKS @ = 2**

6. i) To failed to clear his or her debts
- ii) Involvements in criminals' offences
- iii) War captives turned into slaves
- iv) Inheritance of slave status.
- v) Entering into a contract between a slave and a slave master

**10 MARKS @ = 2**

7. i) Because located in remote area
- ii) Because of time consuming
- iii) It is expensive to visit

Any relevant point **10 MARKS @ = 2**

8. i) There existed no social class
- ii) Work done communally
- iii) Low production
- iv) There was full democracy
- v) There was no exploitation
- vi) There was no specialization

**10 MARKS @ = 2**

9. i) Expansion of agriculture
- ii) Consolidation of settled life
  - iii) Population increase
  - iv) The emergence of chiefdoms and kingdoms
  - v) Increasing efficiency in hunting
  - vi) The growth of commodity exchange
  - vii) Emergence of specializations

**10 MARKS @ = 2**

**SECTION C (15 MARKS)**

10. i) Ngoni warriors destroyed both human life and livestock
- ii) Disrupted of trade in east Africa
  - iii) Insecurity
  - iv) Disrupted of agricultural activities
  - v) Ngoni destroyed the political, social and economic organization of the societies they attacked.
  - vi) Destruction of properties
  - vii) Loss of many lives

**Introduction 1.5 mark**

**Main body 12 marks**

**Generally 1.5 marks**