

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION (CSSC)
NORTHERN ZONE JOINT EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE (NZ-JES)



FORM SIX PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS 2026

112/2

HISTORY 2

MARKING SCHEME

1. Introduction (01 Marks)

Chartism was a working class movement emerged in Britain between 1838 and 1848. It was led by William Lovett and other leaders like Fergus O' Conner and Henry Vincent. Chartism was a political movement in the sense that all its demands were political oriented.

Main body (Any six (06) points @ 03 = 18 marks)

- i. It demanded universal manhood suffrage – Chartists demanded voting rights where all men of 21 years old and above could vote regardless of their economic and social status.
- ii. It demanded vote by secret ballot – voting to be done secretly rather than openly.
- iii. It demanded annual elections instead of elections conducted after seven years.
- iv. It demanded equal division of electoral constituencies.
- v. It demanded abolition of property qualification to contestants.
- vi. It demanded payment of members of parliament.

Any relevant conclusion (01 Marks)

2. Introduction (01 Marks)

Absolute form of government was a system in Europe whereby leaders ruled harshly and did not involve others in decision making. These leaders emerged in Europe from 5th C to 19th C.

Main body (Any six (06) points of Absolute government)

- i. Monarchical form of government – leaders obtained power through heredity e.g. King James I of England.
- ii. Divine form of government – leaders claimed to rule by divine right from God e.g. King James I.
- iii. Military form of government – leaders ruled through military dictatorship e.g. Oliver Cromwell of England.
- iv. Weak constitution form of government.
- v. Favoritism form of government.
- vi. Social stratification form of government.

Conclusion (01 Marks)

Any relevant conclusion.

3. Introduction (01 Marks)

Military alliances were the unions of big Capitalist power for mutual military defense to fight against common enemy. It was associated with the development of imperialism and expansionism took place in the last quarter of 19th Century. Example three emperors' League (1873) between Germany, Austria–Hungary and Russia.

Main body (Any six (06) points @ 03 = 18 marks)

- i. Colonial and territorial conflicts. European imperialists experienced intensive scramble for domination of colonies in order to exploit e.g. Dual alliances between Germany and Austria–Hungary.
- ii. Defensive motive e.g. the Dual entente between France and Russia of 1893.
- iii. Influence of Otto von Bismarck e.g. his philosophy of blood and iron inspired the formation.
- iv. Revenge movement and mistrust e.g. Germany feared the French revenge.
- v. Annexation of overseas colonies. It was for securing overseas colonies.
- vi. The need to maintain peace in Europe.

4. Introduction (01 Marks)

A candidate should provide logical introduction that at least consist of definition of key terms, period of the revolution and who spearheaded the revolution.

Main body (Any six (06) points @ 3 = 18 marks)

Influence of the Russian revolution towards Africans:

- i. Unity and oneness may lead into successful revolution.
- ii. Revolutionary struggle can take place even in de-industrialized societies e.g. Zanzibar and Egypt.
- iii. Socialism ideology was seen as a solution towards the economic hardship in the post-independence period.
- iv. In any revolution, there must be outstanding and relentless leaders.
- v. Creation of classless and self-reliant society.
- vi. African leaders learnt that capitalism is an evil.

5. Introduction (01 Marks)

The series of confrontation in the Middle East regions from 20th C was termed as Middle East Crisis. It was confrontations between the Israelis (Jews) and Palestinians, Lebanon and Syria. The crisis began after the creation of a new state of Israel in 1948.

Main body

Causes of the Middle East Crisis:

- i. The land question: the Jewish state of Israel was established in May 1948 in Palestine, an area belonging to the Arabs.
- ii. The question of religion: Israel and Arabs differ in religious beliefs. Majority of Israelis believe in Judaism while Arabs are Muslims.
- iii. The Jewish expansionist policy of Zionism was a Jewish nationalistic movement whose goal was to fight for the creation of a Jewish state.
- iv. The effect of the Cold War: the Middle East was divided based on ideological lines following the Cold War.
- v. The weakness of the UNO.
- vi. The Middle East is a strong strategic area e.g. it has the largest reserves of oil.
- vii. The creation of the new state of Israel in 1948.

6. Introduction (01 Mark)

Britain's superiority and hegemony refer to the economic and military strength that Britain possessed since she underwent the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century due to rich colonies, invention of machines, political stability, and favorable geographical factors. By the 19th century, Britain was referred to as the "workshop of Europe" and only lost these privileges after the World Wars.

Main body / Content (03 marks @ point)

- i. Decolonization of former European colonies such as Ghana (1957) and India (1949).
- ii. Introduction of neo-colonialism in Africa, with the USA playing a great role.
- iii. Intensification of exploitation of natural resources such as minerals to America and Europe.
- iv. Adoption of socialist ideology by some African nations.
- v. Increase of investment through multinational corporations such as BARRICK, ACACIA, and Gold Ashanti.
- vi. Incorporation of African countries into Cold War conflicts.
- vii. Spread of USA military bases in Africa (e.g. Mombasa).
- viii. Spread of American culture.

7. Introduction (01 Mark)

Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) refers to a list of conditions that African countries were required to meet in order to qualify for IMF and World Bank loans. These were introduced in the 1980s and 1990s. Most of the conditions harmed less developed countries. The following were among the problems created:

Main body (Any six (06) points @ 3 = 18 marks)

- i. It led to devaluation of LDCs' currencies, as African countries were required to lower their currency values to qualify for loans.
- ii. It threatened national sovereignty; SAP exposed African countries to greater foreign influence as IMF and WB conditions controlled policies.
- iii. It increased unemployment in LDCs due to privatization of government enterprises.
- iv. It increased the debt burden in LDCs through increased foreign loans and aid.
- v. It created puppet leaders due to dependency.
- vi. It led to a decline in agricultural production.
- vii. It led to inadequate provision of social services.