

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



FORM TWO PRE – NATIONAL EXAMINATION AUG 2025

HISTORY

MARKING SCHEME

1. Multiple choice

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.	ix.	x.
B	B	D	A	B	A	D	A	B	D

1@ = 10 Marks

2. Matching Items

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.
G	E	B	A	C

1@ = 5 Marks

- 3.** i) Kaffir war was the series of wars fought between the Xhosa and the Boers in the interior of South Africa.
ii) Ngoni Migration was the movement of Nguni speaking people from Natal region in South Africa to East and Central Africa.
iii) Archives is the collection of private and public documents.
iv) Kinship is a collection of closely related families with the same or common ancestors
v) Legitimate Trade was the trade in natural commodities which replaced slave trade.

2@ = 10 Marks

4. Answers

Item	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
Ans	iv	v	iii	ii	i

2@ = 10 Marks

5. iTwo importance of iron during pre-colonial period
 - a) Expansion of agriculture
 - b) Consolidation of settled life
 - c) Population increases
 - d) Growth of trade
 - e) Emergence of chiefdoms and kingdoms
 - f) Increased efficient in hunting
- ii. Two methods used by historian to determine historical date
 - a) Recalling events
 - b) Language studies
 - c) Use of carbon 14
 - d) Potassium argon
- iii. Two reasons why did Ngoni manage to defeat other societies when migrating Northward
 - a) They had advanced military techniques and weapons
 - b) Good leadership
 - c) Weaknesses of the societies they came across
- iv. Two changes in man's life during late stone age.
 - a) Beginning of permanent settlement
 - b) Development of trade
 - c) Emergence of specialization
 - d) Emergence of chiefdoms
- v. Two factors for the rise and development of trans-Saharan trade
 - a) Political stability
 - b) Availability of commodities
 - c) Honesty and trust among traders
 - d) Availability means of transportation using camels
 - e) Spread of Islam and Arabic languages
 - f) Availability of food stuff

2@ = 10 Marks.

6. Differentiation

- i. Local trade was trade conducted within the same locality **while** regional trade was the trade conducted across different regions.
- ii. Triangular trade was the trade which involved Africa, Europe and America across the Atlantic Ocean **while** Trans-Saharan trade was the trade across Saharan desert between north and west Africa.
- iii. Umwinyiwas feudal system conducted along the coast **while**Nyarubanja was feudal system in Buhaya and karagwe.
- iv. Slaves were the group of people who were owned and exploited by their masters **while** Serfs were the landless people who rented land from the feudal lords.
- v. Afrikaans is the language introduced by the Dutch at the Cape of South Africa **while** Afrikaners refers to the white people of the Dutch origin who are settled in South Africa.

2@ = 10 Marks.

7. Map

- i. Historical site is represented by later A: Nsongezi
- ii. Historical site represented by later B: Kalambo falls
- iii. Historical site represented by later C: Isimila
- iv. Historical site is represented by later D: Njoro
- v. Historical site represented by later E: Magosi

2@ = 10 Marks

8. Methods used by slave traders to obtain slaves

- i. Through buying domestic servants
- ii. Through buying criminals, debtors, tax evaders, prisoners and social misfits.
- iii. Kidnapping
- iv. Raiding villages and capturing peoples
- v. Ambush
- vi. Trickery

2@ = 10 Marks.

9. Reasons why extraction of gold was important among the pre-colonial African societies

- i. It was used as a commodity or trade item
- ii. It was used as a medium of exchange or form of currency
- iii. It was used to symbols of authority for African rulers. Eg. Golden stool in Ashsnati
- iv. It was used to make jewellery, ornaments and decorative materials
- v. It was used to make golden utensils like cups and plates
- vi. It served as a symbol of wealth for those who possessed it.

2@ = 10Marks

10. Any relevant introduction 1.5 Mar

Main Body: 2@ = 12 Marks. Features of Feudalism.

- i. Peasants had little freedom
- ii. Private ownership of the major means of production
- iii. Existence of classes
- iv. Existence of centralized political institutions
- v. Exploitation on man by man
- vi. Existence of specialization

Conclusion: 1.5 Marks Total

= 15 Marks