**MARKINGSCHEME FORM 2 HISTORY**

**SECTION A(20mks)**

**1. Define;**

 **a) Trade: Refers to the buying and selling of goods and services between people**

**b) Transport. This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another (2mks)**

**2. State two main methods of trade. (2mks)**

**Currency trade**

**Barter trade**

**3. Identify two methods of acquiring slaves (2mks)**

**Kidnapping lonely travelers**

**Enticing children with sweets**

**Raiding villages**

**4. State two characteristics of currency (2mks)**

**It should be durable**

**It should be stable**

**It should be acceptable by the society**

**5. Give two reasons why the camel is refered to as the ship of the desert (2mks)**

**It has the ability to travel for long distances without food and water**

**It has a broad, padded, twotoef feet that enable it to walk on sand**

**6. State two roles of the tuaregs during the Trans-Saharan trade (2mks)**

**Acted as interpretors**

**They guarded the oases**

**They guided and provided security to traders**

**7. Give two traditional forms of transport(2mks)**

**Water transport**

**Land transport**

**8. Give two examples of pack animals that are used for transport (2mks)**

**Camel**

**Mule**

**Dogs**

**Reindeer**

**9. Give two reasons why animal transport was an improvement on human transport (2mks)**

**It made transportation of goods easier and cheaper**

**Greater quantities of goods could reach their destination**

**Man could preserve his energy for other economic activities**

**10. State the main reason why Trans-Atlantic trade is refered to as triangular trade (1mk)**

**The trade involved three continents Europe, West Africa and America**

**11. Identify the main item of trade from Africa in the Trans-Atlantic trade (1mk)**

**Gold**

 **SECTION B (30mks)(Answers two questions)**

**12a) Identify three communities that participated in the long distance trade(3mks)**

**Akamba**

**Mijikenda**

**Swahili**

**Arabs**

 **b) Explain the challenges faced by the Trans-Saharan traders (12mks)**

**Communication barriers due to lack of a common language in which to conduct commercial transactions.**

**Traveling long distances and for many months across the desert.**

**Traveling under extreme weather conditions-too hot during the day and too cold at night.**

**Scarcity of water and food during the journey across the desert.**

**Attacks by hostile communities who sometimes robbed them of their merchandise.**

**Traders were sometimes attacked by insects e.g. scorpions.**

**sometimes wars between kingdoms disrupted trade.**

**13a)State three earliest means of water transport (3mks)**

**Rafts**

**Canoes**

**Oar-driven boats**

 **b) Explain the factors that led to the decline of Trans-Atlantic trade (12mks**

**People like Adam smith argued that free labour was more productive than slave labour**

**The development of Industrial Revolution in Europe shifted the demand from slaves to agricultural produce e.g. Palm oil.**

**The need to retain Africans in their homelands to produce raw materials for export to Europe.**

**The attainment of independence by the USA left Britain without colonies where she would talk the slaves to work.**

**The rise of Humanitarians in Britain made up missionaries and some parliamentarians pressurized the British government to abolish the slave trade and slavery.**

**The development of the legitimate trade which was more profitable and less costly replaced slave trade and slavery.**

**14a)State three characteristics of macadam roads (3mks)**

**They were cheap**

**They were durable**

**They were all weather roads**

**They had good drainage**

**They were straight and with smooth surfaces**

 **b) Explain the impact of road transport (12mks)**

 **have promoted trade within and between countries since goods are transported by road to various markets. This case is true in east Africa.**

**Road transport has stimulated industrial development as raw materials to factories and manufactured goods to the market are easily transported.**

**Development of towns and urban centres along roads has been as a result of improved road transport.**

**Many countries earn a lot of foreign exchange from the sale of motor vehicles. For example Japan, Germany and USA.**

**Employment opportunities are created as many people work in the motor vehicle industry while others are employed to construct and maintain roads.**