

HISTORY FORM TWO NECTA 2016

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

2.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
O	G	C	N	D	A	E	H	I	M

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
1	3	2	4	5

3.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
C	A	H	B	E

b) i) Age set organization

ii) Hamada Ould Mohammed Kheirou

iii) Portugal

iv) Olduvai Gorge

v) Oral traditions

4.

i) TRUE

ii) TRUE

iii) TRUE

iv) FALSE

v) TRUE

vi) TRUE

vii) FALSE

viii) TRUE

ix) FALSE

x) FALSE

5.(i) Evolution is the gradual development of plants and animals from a simple to a more complex form.

It tries to explain the origin of man by describing the changes that our ancestors underwent until they were like modern man. Charles Darwin introduced this theory as a scientist, his work was based on his observation of living organisms and remains organisms. He wrote that plants and animals that exist today evolved from simple living cells. The process occurred in many stages and took millions of years.

(ii) Patrilineal society. Is a common kinship system in which an individual family membership, inheritance or succession derives from and is recorded through one's father line age.

(iii) Communalism. Refers to a system whereby people live together and practice common ownership of property. Under this system, the community members organize shared labor tasks using resources.

(iv) Afrikaans. Refers to a language of southern Africa derived from the form of Dutch brought to the cape by protestant settlers in the 17th century and an official language of South Africa.

(v) Mansa Musa was the emperor of Mali Empire during 14th century. He became an emperor in Mali. He was the first African ruler to be widely known through Europe and the Middle East.

6. Great trek in South Africa is also known as Boers trek which refers to the movement of South African families that originated from Netherlands from the cape to the interior of South Africa in order to escape from the British.

The following are the effects of the great trek in South Africa

Development of Boers republic. This happened in Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State as a result of their movement toward those places. However, these Boers republics were publically unstable due to internal civil wars and weak economics based on pastoralism.

Source of conflicts. The trek resulted in violence between the Boers and African societies because the Africans regarded the trekking into their areas or influence as interference in their political and economic independence.

Development of new culture. After the Boers left the cape and settled in the interior of South Africa, they lost touch with their homeland and therefore developed a culture known as Afrikaans and called themselves Afrikaners.

Wherever the Boers settled they strengthened themselves and considered themselves powerful and capable of leading. By 1948 they had the Union of South Africa government ruled by the National Party which belonged to the Boer population.

British interference to Boers areas of control. The British regarded the Boers as rebellious. The British felt responsible for the treatment of Africans by the Boers. Therefore, they decided to extend their control to the areas that had been occupied by the Boers. For instance in 1842, the British overthrew the Boers in Natal.

Africans loss of land and resources. Boers forcefully took African resources such as land and livestock in the interior of south Africa. Therefore Africans were made squatters or servants on their own property.

The Great trek need the African societies and invited the Boers of hold land and left Africans landless and turned them into cheap labourers for the whites.

7.Fostering family relations. This was possible because during evening hours people gathered in a small area around the fire and forced various information and ideas and therefore bring unity as love.

Improvement of shelter. The discovery of fire helped man to start living in safe places like caves rather than in the forest. They used fire to chase away wild animals from caves and use them as homes.

Development of better tools and weapons. Fire enabled man to straighten and harden tools made of wood. All these tools were very crucial for various activities engaged in every stage of man's development.

Fire as a source of heat and preservative. Fire enabled men to cook their food rather than eating it while raw. They also legated to preserve meat by smoking it over fire, hence reducing the danger of shortage of food.

Facilitated hunting and gathering. As an agricultural tool, fire enabled men to attract prey(animals) to his trap and catch them easily.

The discovery of fire therefore, in recued the ability of man to control his environment and live a better life.