**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**311/2.**

**MARKING SCHEME.**

**FORM 4 END OF TERM 2 EXAMINATION.**

**SECTION 25 MARKS**

**(ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION).**

1.Define the term pre history. (1mk)

**(i). Refers to the period when history was not recorded in writings.**

2. Identify the method used to plant cereals when early Agriculture began. (1mk)

**Broadcasting method.**

3. Give one reason why early people moved from the forest to settle in grasslands. (1mk)

**(i). There were more wild animals in the grasslands/Availability of food.**

**(ii). The climate in the grasslands was warmer.**

**(iii). Grasslands provided much needed water.**

4. Identify two uses of steam as a source of energy during industrial revolution. (2mks)

**(i). It was used to drive heavy machinery in factories.**

**(ii). To turn turbines that generated power for industries.**

**(iii). Used for pumping water out of coal mines.**

**(iv). Used in steam-powered locomotives and ships.**

**(v). To open massive doors in Egypt.**

5. State one way in which Africans participated in Trans Atlantic trade. (1mks)

**(i). They acted as middlemen between Europeans and merchants and interior communities.**

**(ii). They raided slaves.**

**(iii). Rulers sold their own subjects.**

**(iv). They marched slaves to the Coasts.**

**(v). Transported trade items to the coasts.**

6. What was the main contribution of William Morton in the field of medicine? (1mk)

**(i). He discovered the use of ether/Anesthetic to relieve pain during surgery**

7. Give two means of water transport used during the ancient times. (2mks)

**(i). Sailing Boats/ Oar driven boats.**

**(ii). Rafts logs.**

**(iii). Canoes**

**(iv). Sailing ships/dhows**

8. State functions of Sazza chiefs among the Baganda in the 19th Century. (2mks)

**(i). To maintain law and order.**

**(ii). To collect taxes.**

**(iii). Recruit men for military services.**

**(iv). Settle disputes.**

 **(v). Members of Lukiko.**

9. Identify the main aim of the Berlin conference in 1884-85. (1mk)

**(i). To divide up Africa among European nations peacefully.**

10. Name one colony of Britain in West Africa. (1mk)

**(i). Ghana**

 **(ii). Nigeria**

**(iii). Sieraleone.**

11. State the reasons why Nationalism developed in Ghana during the colonial rule. (2mks)

**(i). Loss of independence.**

12. Give two European countries that formed triple Alliance before the outbreak of first world

 war. (2mks)

**(i). Germany (ii). Italy (iii). Austria (iv). Hungary (v). Romania**

13. Name two principal organs of the United Nations. (2mks)

**(i). Trusteeship council**

**(ii). General Assembly**

**(iii). Secretariat**

**(iv). International court of justice.**

**(v). Economic and social council**

14. Identify two duties performed by the Secretary General of the new East

 African Community established in 2001. (2mks)

**(i). Is the head of secretariat.**

**(ii). Authorises expenditure on behalf of the members.**

**(iii). Is the secretary to the summit/take minutes.**

**(iv). Keep records of the proceedings.**

**(v). Implements decision adopted by East African community.**

**(vi) Prepares agenda for the meeting.**

15. Name two weapons used during cold war. (2mks)

**(i). War of words/propagandas.**

**(ii). Economic sanctions.**

**(iii). Military Assistance**

**(iv). Financial/Technical aid.**

16. Give the main reason why the league of Nation was formed in 1919. (1mk)

**(i). To promote peace and security in the world.**

17. State one condition that a country should fulfil to become a member of non-Aligned

 movement. (1mk)

**(i). A county should be independent/sovereign.**

**(ii). Should be a member of either NATO or Klarsaw**

**SECTION B 45 MARKS.**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.**

18.(a). Give five ways in which archaeologist identify a pre historic site. (5mks)

**(i). Existence of a collection of artefacts.**

**(ii). Evidences of burial sites.**

**(iii) Evidences of ruins of settlements/visions.**

**(iv). Evidences of art/painting**

**(v). Historical research and circumstances.**

**(vi). Use of experience and skills.**

 (b). Describe the way of life of human being during the late stone age period. (10mks)

**(i). He used microlithic tools for farming, hunting and defence.**

**(ii). He lived in a more permanent shelter made of tree branches\leaves\grass**

 **which protected against harsh climate conditions.**

**(iii). He practised Agriculture.**

**(iv). Led a more sedentary life style.**

**(v). Develop a system of government.**

**(vi). Developed religious beliefs/practices**

**(vii). Practised art/craft/Basketry/ weaving.**

**(viii). Buried the dead.**

 **(ix). They developed a language of communication.**

**(x). Decorated their bodies with red ochre.**

19.(a). Outline five challenges faced by factory workers in Europe during industrial revolution.

 (5mks)

 **(i). They were paid low wages.**

 **(ii). They worked for long hours.**

 **(iii). They were exposed to accidents.**

 **(iv). Accidents victims were laid off without compensation.**

 **(v). Inadequate housing/slums.**

**(vi). Long working hours made workers neglect their homes leading to family breakups.**

 (b). Describe the organisation of Tran- Saharan trade. (10mks)

**(i). It involved the Berbers/Arabs from North Africa who traded with people of**

 **Western Sudan.**

**(ii). There were middlemen who coordinated trading activities between the two region.**

**(iii). Tuaregs guided/protected the traders from possible attacks.**

**(iv). Camels were used as the main mean of transport across the desert.**

**(v). Traders were organised into caravans.**

**(vi). Barter/silent trade was used due to language barrier.**

**(vii). Trade goods include salt, horses, guns, clothes and mirror from North Africa.**

**(viii). Kings/chiefs maintained law and order**.

20.(a). State problems which European colonialist faced as they established their rule in Africa

 in the second half of the 19th century. (5mks)

**(i). Inadequate personnel to administer.**

**(ii).Inadequate finances to administer the colonies.**

**(iii). Poor means of communication and transport.**

**(iv). Hostile communities.**

**(v). Attack by pests and diseases.**

**(vi). Competition rivalry between European powers.**

 (b). What were the results of the collaboration between Lewanka of Lozi and the British in

 the 19th Century. (10mks)

**(i). Lewanka lost his kingdom and independence.**

**(ii). Lozi anstocracy was broken and the royal class reduced to position of tax collectors.**

**(iii). Lewanika political powers were reduced to that of mere figure head.**

**(iv). Cecil Rhode company exploited mineral resources in Baroste land.**

**(v).Lozi rulers were given authority over Baroste land but under European**

 **administrator and supervision.**

**(vi). The British were able to use their foothold in Baroste land to control surrounding**

 **communities.**

21.(a). State five methods used by Nationalists in South Africa in the struggle for independence

 (5mks)

 **-Negotiation.**

 **-Establishing political parties.**

 **-Peaceful demonstrations.**

 **-Strikes and job boycotts.**

 **-Defiant campaigns.**

 **-Mass media- news papers ,radios.**

 **-Sabotage.**

 **-Combat (guerrilla warfare).**

 **-Hunger strikes.**

 (5mks)

 (b). Explain five factors that contributed to the success of the front for the liberation of

 Mozambique(FRELIMO) in their struggle for independence. (10mks)

**(i). The local people supported the fighters thereby inspiring them.**

**(ii). FRELIMO cultivated their own food.**

**(iii). FRLIMO were familiar with the terrain.**

**(iv). Support by communist countries/USSR/China inform of weapons/Ammunation/finance.**

**(v). Supported by the OAU to the FRELIMO encouraged the nationalist to continue**

 **with the struggle.**

**(vi). FRELIMO used querilla warfare/tactics.**

**(vii).Recognition of the role of women by FRELIMO e.g mobolised community support.**

**(viii).Elimination of ethnicity among fithers.**

**(ix). Frelimo strategy of attacking from different points at the same time.**

**(x). Large army which out-numbered the Portuguese soldiers. (Any five) 5x2 =10)**

**SECTION C**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.**

22.(a).Give three reasons why the united states of America did not join the first world war

 until 1917. (3mks)

**(i). The Monroe doctrine prohibited USA involvement.**

**(ii). She had commercial/trade relations with both alliances.**

**(iii). The war had not interfered with her interest before 1917.**

**(iv). Fear of revolt by her citizen of German descent/stirring a civil war in the country.**

 (b). Explain six results of the Versailles treaty. (12mks)

**(i). Germany lost her overseas territories to the league of Nations.**

**(ii). Germany was blamed for the outbreak of the war.**

**(iii). Germany has to pay huge war indemnity.**

**(iv). Germany was to reduce arm.**

**(v). Union between Germany and Austria was forbidden.**

**(vi). It led to creation of new states eg Yugo slavia.**

**(vii). Turkey lost her territory to the league.**

**(viii). An independent state of Hungary was created.**

 **(ix). It led to creation of the league of Nations.**

23.(a). State three common characteristics of common wealth member states. (3mks)

 **(i). They use English as the official language.**

 **(ii). The English Monarch/king/Queen is recognised as head.**

 **(iii). They cooperate in sport/games.**

 **(iv). They have close economic ties.**

 **(v). Most states have similar legal/Administration system.**

 **(vi). They have a common military tradition.**

**(vii). Have same education system with similar structures.**

 (b). Describe six causes of the cold war after 1945. (12mks)

**(i). Ideological differences between USA and USSR.**

**(ii). Disagreement over disarmament between USA and USSR/Arm race between the two.**

**(iii). Economic Rivalry between USA and USSR came up with marshal plan to assist countries in Europe, USSR came up with COMENCON.**

**(iv). Formation of military alliances e.g USA and her allies formed NATO and**

 **Russia formed WARSAW PACT.**

**(v). UN Domination by Western powers UN was pro –USA and USSR detested it.**

**(vi). The iron curtain policy adopted by USSR occupied Eastern Europe and sealed**

 **off Eastern Europe from West.**

24.(a). State three functions of the Court of Justice of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). (3mks)

 **(i). It interprets the provision of the treaty.**

 **(ii). It ensures proper application of the treaty.**

 **(iii). It arbitrates disputes among members.**

 (b). Explain six challenges facing the African union. (AU). (12mks)

 **(i). Resolving the recurrent conflicts among African Nations.**

 **(ii). Tackling the issue of regional powers e.g Nigeria and South Africa.**

 **(iii). Ethnic religious and regional rivalries/divisions have rapidly increasing in**

 **African states.**

 **(iv). Poverty and conflicts over scares resources.**

 **(v). Few African leaders who hinders democracy.**

 **(vi). Poor transport and communication means.**

**(vii). Most AU members have foreign debts.**

 **(viii).Most AU members are still dependent on developed countries for aid.**

 **(ix). Divided loyalty members of AU are also members of the regional organisation.**