**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME DECEMBER EXAM**

**FORM 4**

**SECTION A-25 MRKS(Answer all questions from this section)**

1. **Give two types of electronic sources of information in history and government. (2mks)**

* Radio
* Television
* Videos
* Pictures
* Computers

2. **Identify the two first stages of evolution of man. (2mks)**

* Aegyptopithecus
* Dryopithecus africanus

3. **Name the person who invented the seed drill in early agriculture. (1mk)**

* Jethro Tull

4. **State one theory of origin about the knowledge of iron working in Africa. (1mk)**

* Diffusion theory/one area theory
* Independent development theory

5. **Give two roles played by the Tuaregs during the Trans – Saharan trade. (2mks)**

* They acted as guards offering protection
* They acted as guides
* They maintained accommodation for the traders
* They provided food and water to traders
* They acted as interpreters

6. **State two means of water transport used during the ancient time. (2mks)**

* Rafts
* Oar – driven boats
* Canoes
* Sailing ships

7. **Give the main contribution of Isaac Newton during the scientific revolution. (1mk)**

* He formulated the gravitational pull.

8. **Apart from Johannesburg, name one other modern urban centre in Africa. (1mk)**

* Nairobi/Kampala

9. **State the main role of the golden stool in the Asante kingdom during the 19th century. (1mk)**

* Acted as a symbol of unity

**10. Give two political benefits enjoyed by the assimilated Africans in the French administration in Senegal. (2mks)**

* They were allowed to send representatives to the French chamber of deputies
* They were enfranchised (right to vote like the French)
* They enjoyed the rights of French judicial system
* They were exempted from arbitrary arrests

**11. Give two economic reasons for the growth of nationalism in Ghana. (2mks)**

* Unemployment of young educated people
* Exploitation of local resources by foreigners
* Africans were denied trading licences
* High prices of cocoa/ consumer goods

**12. Give the main reason for the failure of the League of Nations. (1mk)**

* Rearmament of Germany

**13. State main way in which Angola was affected by the cold war. (1mk)**

* Civil war

**14. Identify two contributions made by Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana in promoting Pan – Africanism. (2mks)**

* Attended the 1945 Manchester Pan African Congress
* Provided venue for pan – African congress/hosted/1958
* He inspired leaders to unite
* He encouraged the formation of nationalist movements
* He co – ordinated plans to decolonize Africans states
* He supported black civil rights movements in the USA
* He condemned European domination in Africa

**15. State two political causes of instability in the democratic republic of Congo (DRC) between 1960 – 1965. (2mks)**

* Tribalism/ethnic differences created conflicts among communities
* Domination of public service/army by foreigners/Belgians
* Kasai/Katanga secession from the rest of the country
* The assassination of Patrice Lumumba
* Ideological differences between leaders divided the country
* Army mutiny
* Military coups ie. Mobutu – 1965
* Rise of dictatorship
* Interference by UON in the internal affairs of DRC.

**16. Define the term non – aligned movement (NAM) (1mk)**

* It is an organization whose members follow a policy of neutralism and independence in international affairs

**17. Name the two houses of parliament in India. (2mks)**

* Lower house/house of the people/lok sabba
* Upper house/Raiya sabba/council of states

**SECTION B 45MARKS (Answer three questions from this section)**

**18. (a) Give five reasons why Africa is considered as the cradle of mankind. (5mks)**

* The availability of forests provided possible shelter/habitat/settlement for the early man
* Africa is centrally located and it is from here that man migrated to other parts of the world/centre of Pangea
* Compared to other continents, the oldest fossils of man were discovered in Africa/archaeological sites are many
* The savanna grassland available in the continent provided suitable hunting grounds for the early man.
* Africa has many rivers/lakes which provided water for use by the early man.
* Much of African continent has relatively conducive climate which may have favoured human life.

**(b) Describe the way of life of man during the Old Stone Age period. (10mks)**

* They made simple stone /wooden tools for domestic use/oldowan tools/pebble tools
* They lived in small groups in order to assist each other
* They obtained their food through hunting and gathering
* They used simple hunting methods such as chasing wild animals and laying traps
* They ate raw food because fire had not been discovered/invented
* They had no specific dwelling places
* They sheltered from predators by climbing trees and hiding in caves
* They had no specific dwelling places
* They wore no clothing but their hairy bodies kept them warm
* They lived near rivers and lakes
* They communicated by use of gestures and whistling

**19. (a) Give five advantages of human transport. (5mks)**

* It is readily available
* It is cheap
* It is flexible
* Accidents are rare
* It is convenient

**(b) Explain five disadvantages of air transport. (10mks)**

* It is expensive to procure, maintain and use aircrafts
* Construction of air strips requires a lot of resources like land/funds
* They can only take off and land in designated areas thus inconveniencing the users
* Aircrafts cannot carry bulky goods as compared to other forms of transport
* Its operations are affected by weather conditions
* They cause air pollution
* Using aircrafts has contributed to terrorism and drug trafficking
* Use of aircrafts in military has led to massive destruction of property and deaths of many people
* Accidents involving aircrafts are fatal
* It requires skilled personnel to manage its operations

20**. (a) State five functions of London as an urban centre. (5mks)**

* It is transport and communication centre e.g airports, seaports road convergence and railway stations
* It is a political and administrative centre as the monarchy, prime minister and the cabinet is based there.
* It is a commercial centre due to availability of banks, car-marts and insurance
* It is an industrial centre as many industries are situated there like textile industries, iron and steel industries and food processing industries.
* It is an education centre as many institutions are there some being the oldest in Europe like oxford and Cambridge.
* It is a historical and cultural centre e.g presence of museums and theatres.
* It is a residential centre.

 (b) **Explain five factors responsible for the growth of early urban centres in Africa. (10mks)**

* Discovery of crop farming led to the development of farming centres which attracted population and later became towns
* Trading activities between different communities led to the development of trading centres which later became towns
* Trading centres that were used for the religious activities developed into towns
* Areas that had adequate security attracted population concentration and thus led to the development of towns
* Places that were used for administrative functions developed into towns
* Places along the coast where ships docked for supplies developed into towns
* Mining centres developed into settlements which became towns for example Moroe
* Places where water for use was available attracted settlements and grew into towns
* Towns developed at cross roads
* Development of centres of learning e.g Alexandria

**21.(a) Identify five reasons for the growth of nationalism in Mozambique. (5mk)**

* The arbitrary replacement of the traditional rulers by the Portuguese administrators whenever they felt they were not performing.
* The massive alienation of African land by the Portuguese who pushed Africans to regions of unfavourable conditions
* The exposure of Africans to severe economic exploitation like forced labour where the labourers faced mistreatment.
* The Portuguese imposed many restrictions on Africans, limiting their freedom of expression and intellectual advancement/censorship of the press.
* The security treated Africans with great cruelty.

**(b) Explain five reasons for the slow decolonization process in Mozambique. (10mks)**

* Portugal was reluctant to part with the economic wealth of Mozambique/source of revenue for the Lisbon government.
* Portugal was ruled by kings who had no regard for human rights/authoritarian regime
* Portugal had succeeded in suppressing revolts by Africans before nationalism took root in Mozambique.
* There was lack of unity among Africans until 1960’s
* Illiteracy among Africans in Mozambique/few educated elites to spearhead liberation struggle
* Many Portuguese settlers had invested heavily in farming , mining , building construction and in other sectors thus were reluctant to leave.
* Support which the colonial government got from South Africa enabled them to get uranium which they used for making bombs used to suppress African independence riots.

**SECTION C 30MKS (Answer any two questions from this section)**

**22.(a) Give three ways in which trade contributed to the rise of Asante Empire. (3mks)**

* It enabled her to acquire revenue to sustain the army
* They got weapons to expand the kingdom
* The wealth boosted the king’s fame
* The need for goods to export encouraged the kings to conquer more territories
* The king used the wealth from trade to reward loyal provincial rulers

**(b) Describe the political organization of the Buganda kingdom during the 19th century. (12mks)**

* The Buganda’s political system was based on a centralized monarchy headed by kabaka based in Mengo
* The office of the Kabaka was hereditary
* The kabaka was the commander – in –chief of the armed forces/military leader comprising of Katikiro(Prime Minister), Omwanika (Treasurer) and Omulamuzi (Chief Justice)
* The Bataka were minor chiefs in charge of clans whose duties included guarding the clans land, collected tributes, and maintained law and order.
* The kingdom had a parliament called Lukiiko made of Kabakas’ nominees and whose functions included advising the Kabaka and making laws for the kingdom.
* The kingdom was divided into counties called Sazas each headed by a Saza chief.
* The counties were divided into sub – counties called Gombolola each headed by a Gombolola chief who collected taxes and maintained law and order.
* The Gombololas were divided into smaller divisions called Miluka each headed by Emiluka chief.
* Kabaka had powers to appoint and dismiss senior officials.
* there existed a standing army charged with the responsibility to defending the kingdom and conquering new territories
* The vassal states were governed by Batongoles who were appointed by the Kabaka.

**23. (a) state three functions of Emirs during the British administration in Nigeria. (3mks)**

* They represented the colonial government at the local level in administration.
* They recruited labour for public works.
* They collected taxes for the colonial government
* They communicated the colonial government policies to the people.
* They tried/heard cases in the local courts.

**(b) Explain six reasons why indirect rule policy failed in southern Nigeria. (12mks)**

* Southern Nigeria did not have centralized indigenous system of administration.
* Lack of ethnic homogeneity in the south because there were many tribes hence many languages.
* The British introduced new ideas e.g forced taxation and taxes.
* The failure of British administrators to understand how socio-economic and political system of southern Nigeria which was based on the office of the Oba made them give up easily.
* The educated in S.Nigeria resented the chiefs appointment by the British because they were illiterate.
* The Obas of Southern Nigeria had defined powers such as mediation thus when they were given wide ranging powers, the people became discontented.
* Communication barrier between the British supervisors, the warrant chiefs and the people often led to misinterpretation and misunderstanding.
* The use of excessive force to suppress any form of resistance provoked resentment e.g shooting of women during a demonstration against the British administration.

**24. (a) State three common characteristics of common wealth states. (3mks)**

* They use English as the official language
* The English monarch/king/queen is recognized as the head.
* They cooperate in sports/games
* They make constitutions/exchange information e.g in finance, trade, science, education and technical assistance.
* They have close economic ties/the rich nations assist the poor ones with economic/technical aid.
* Most of the states have similar legal/administration/systems/parliamentary system.
* They have a common military tradition based on the British one.
* They have same education system with similar structures
* They enjoy the same universal adult suffrage.

(b**) Explain six challenges faced by the commonwealth nations. (12mks)**

* The commonwealth is dominated by the developed nations. This undermines policies/decisions made by the less developed members
* Lack of adequate funds to finance its operations since most members are from less developed countries.
* Political instability/civil wars in many member countries in Africa and Asia has affected the performance of the association in promoting peace/good governance.
* Members of commonwealth have divided loyalty/lack commitment due to their involvement in other organizations
* Members of commonwealth withdraw their membership at will and hence affect smooth operation of the association/ideological differences between the member countries/capital.
* Colonial rivalry
* Non – existence of an executive authority.
* Ideological differences
* Race and colour discrimination
* Personality differences.