**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**JUNE 2022**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. State two limitations of using electronics as a source of information on History and Government. (2Mks)

 i. They may be updated with inaccurate information

 ii. They are usually expensive to access

 iii. They are biased as they contain foreign materials.

 iv. Some like films may be exaggerated.

2. State two characteristics of microlithic tools. (2Mks)

 i. Small

 ii. Sharp

 iii. Fixed with handles

3. Identify one area in Africa where agriculture began (1Mks)

 i. Along the Nile Valley in Egypt

4. Identify the earliest method of trade during the trans-Saharan trade. (1Mks)

 i. Barter trade

5. Identify any two early source of energy. (2Mks)

 i. Wind

 ii. Water

 iii. Wood

6. State one advantage of using steel over iron during the industrial revolution in Europe

(1Mks)

 i. It was harder

 ii It was lighter

iii. It was stronger

iv. It was flexible

 v. It could not rust

7. Give the main factor that contributed to the emergence of Johannesburg as a modern urban center (1 Mk)

 i. Discovery of gold deposits

8. Give the Main reason why golden stool was important in the Asante Empire (1Mk)

 i. Unification

9. Identify two methods used by the European powers to acquire colonies in Africa. (2Mks)

 i. Military expedition

 ii. Signing of treaties

 iii. Use of diplomacy

iv Treachery / use of tricks

v. Use of companies

vi. Divide and rule

10. Identify the immediate cause of World War 2 (1914 – 18).

 i. Assassination of Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie

11. Name the personality behind the use of indirect rule in Northern Nigeria (1Mk)

 i. Fredrick Laggard

12. . Mention two Germany colonies in west Africa that were placed under the League of Nations mandate commission after the end of WW1 in 1919 (2mks)

1. Cameroon
2. Togo

13. Identify one way through which the Europeans maintained peace among themselves during the partition of Africa? (1Mks)

 i. Signing treaties among themselves

 ii. Organizing the Berlin conference to lay down guiding principles of partition.

14. Identify two countries in Africa where the Cold War was witnessed. (2Mks)

 i. Angola

 ii. DRC /Zaire

iii. Mozambique

 iv Tanzania

15. Identify two military alliance that were formed as a result of cold war

 i. War saw pact

 ii. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

16. State two ways in which members of non-Aligned Movement maintain neutrality in world affair (2Mks)

 i. By not entering into military alliances with other countries

 ii. By maintaining independent foreign policies

 iii. By maintaining friendly relations with other countries

 iv. By not involving themselves in the power struggle between communist and capitalists blocs

17. Name the organ of the United Nation that promotes Justice in the world war (1 Mk)

 i. The international court of justice.

18. (a). State three disadvantages of hunting as an economic activity by early human beings (3mks)

 i. It was difficult to locate / spot the animals

 ii. Animals were a threat / dangerous to human

 iii. Hunting was time consuming

 iv. It was tiresome / cumbersome

 v. It required many people

18. (b). Explain six impacts of early Agriculture on people way of life (12Mks)

 i. Increase population due to better feeding habits

 ii. Led to development of a sedentary / settled life style

 iii. Led to division of labor as people began to specialize in various occupation.

 iv. Development of trade due to surplus production

 v. Led to rise of political organization and development of rules and regulations

 vi. it led Emergence of social classes

 vii. Settled life enhance cultural interactions.

 ***(any 6 x 2 = 12)***

19 (a). Identify three roles played by the Tuaregs in the Trans-Saharan Trade (3 Mks)

 i. Grounded the Oasis

 ii. Provided security to the traders

 iii. Served as language interpreters

 iv. Acted as middlemen

 v. They acted as porters

19. (b). Explain six social problems faced by the residents of Johannesburg since the end of apartheid (12 Mks)

 i. Poor working condition for Africans living around them

 ii. Poor living conditions in the slums e.g poor sanitations

 iii. Criminal activities increased due to unemployment

 iv. Pollution from industries

 v. HIV/AIDS is a major health problem

 vi. Inadequate social facilities e,g education and health facilities

 vii. Most people live in shanties mainly because of unemployment

 ***(6 x 2 – 12 Mks)***

20.(a). Highlight five European activities in Africa during the 19the Century (5mks)

 i. Were involved in trade

 ii. Spreading religion

 iii. Were establishing settlements

 iv. Were involved in exploration

 v. Were involved in mining

 vi. Were involved in farming

 vii. Spreading Western Education

 viii. Were involved in establishing Health facilities

20**(b) Explain FIVE methods that were applied by African nationalists in South Africa to fight for their freedom**. (10mks)

1. They applied hunger strikes by nationalists in the prison.
2. Guerilla warfare/ sabotage campaign by the ANC military wing/ Umukhondo We Sizwe
3. Religious leaders / church e.g. Archbishop Desmond and Allan Boeseric
4. Use of the mass media/ newspapers to articulate their grievances.
5. Used the international community to pressurize the apartheid government/ economic sanctions.
6. Through demonstrations/ go-slows/strikes/boycotts against the apartheid governments.
7. They used the trade union movements to fight for the workers’ rights.

(Any 5\*2=10mks)

21 **(a) Identify THREE early forms of water transport. (3mks)**

1. Rafts
2. Boats/ Oar driven boats
3. Canoes
4. Sailing ships

**(b) Describe the organization of the trans-Saharan trade. (12mks)**

1. The trade took place between North African people and West Africans across the Sahara desert.
2. Wealthy merchants in North Africa financed the trade in terms of trade goods and camels/ Berbers and Arab traders.
3. Trade items from North Africa included salt, clothe, dried fruits iron bars and firearms.
4. Traders from North Africa travelled in caravans which had almost 100-1000 camels.
5. There were four main trade routes from North Africa to West Africa.
6. The journey across the desert took three months.
7. The desert Tuaregs/ Takshifs acted as middlemen/interpreters/guides/security/guards/maintained desert oases.
8. The camel was the main means of transport across the desert.
9. In West Africa, the kings provided security to the traders/collected taxes/regulated the flow of gold.
10. The method of trade in West Africa was barter trade.
11. In West Africa, the North African traders had agents whom they exchanged goods with.
12. The items of trade goods from West Africa included kola nuts, ivory, slaves, gold, animal hides etc.

(any6\*2=12mks)

**SECTION C**

22.(a). State three functions of the Lukiko in the Kingdom of Buganda during the pre-colonial period. (3 Mks)

 i. It helped Kabaka in the administration

 ii. It acted as the final court of appeal / settled disputes

 iii. It advised Kabaka

 iv. It represented the people’s interest.

 v. It directed the collection of taxes

 vi. It made laws

22(b) Explain six factors that led to growth of the Asante Empire by the 19th Century. (12 Mks)

1. Trans-Atlantic trade generated a lot of wealth which enabled the empire to prosper
2. It had able / skilled rulers who were courageous
3. They had a symbol of unity /golden stool which bond the people together.
4. Centralized system of administration ensured stability
5. Strong agricultural base ensured regular food supply
6. Presence strong army provided defense
7. Availability of gold enabled the Kingdom to generate wealth
8. The Odwira festival brought people together thereby making the empire more cohesive

(Any 6\*2=12)

23(a). Give three reasons why the united states of America did not join the World War I (3Mks)

1. She had commercial trade relations with the alliances
2. The war had not interfered with her interest before 1917
3. Fear of revolt by her citizens of German descent

23(b). Explain six problems experienced by the French Administration in Senegal (12 Mks)

1. Language barrier made it difficult for the administrators
2. Poor transport network hampered their mobility thereby making it difficult to reach certain areas
3. Resistance by African Traditional leaders
4. The policy of assimilation required patience / was time consuming since some Africans were reluctant
5. They fear hostility from Muslims who were opposed to French values which embraced Christianity.
6. The appointed chiefs were undermined by their fellow Africans as they were viewed as colonial agents
7. They lacked adequate funds to sustain their operations.
8. Resistance by the French parliamentarian – fear for competition of being outnumbered in the chamber of deputies.

**(6 x 2 = 12 Mks)**

24(a) Name three organs of the United Nation of organization

1. The security council
2. General Assembly
3. International court of Justice
4. The Economic and social council
5. The trusteeship council
6. The secretariat

24(b). Explain six achievements of the Non-Aligned Movement since US formation (12 Mks)

1. It advocated for political freedom which led to attainment of independence
2. It kept off the military activities of two super powers which helped to reduce international tensions
3. It provided a forum where members voiced their concerns on international issues
4. It encouraged its members to put their national interest before those of the super powers
5. US member states have helped to manage civil / sieve conflicts
6. It condemned arms race among countries leading to reduction in the production of arms
7. It has enabled members to vote as a bloc thereby influencing world affairs
8. It has helped members to safe guard their national integrity
9. A new economic order was emerged due to increased trade among member states.

(Any 6\*2=12)