**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT - PAPER 2**

**ARISE AND SHINE TRIAL 1 EXAM**

**AUGUST-2022**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A [25 marks]**

***Answer All the Questions in This Section***

1. Name the tools made by man during the New Stone Age period. (1 mark)
* Microliths
1. Give the source of the creation theory of man. (1 mark)
* Bible
* Korari
* Vedas
1. Identify the main reason why Agriculture developed in Egypt. (1 mark)
* The existence of R.Nile which provided water for irrigation
1. State two non-environmental reason for domestication of coops and animals by early man.

 (2marks)

* Increase in human population
* Competition for food between animals and human beings
* Over hunting depleted stocks of animals
* Hunting and gathering had become tiresome
* Some crops and animals had economic value
* To provided security to man.
* Hunting and gathering was an insecure way of gathering food.
1. Name two main items of trade during Trans-Saharan Trade. (2 marks)
* Gold
* Salt
1. Identify the major contribution of Gottlieb Daimler in the field of transport. (1 mark)
* He invented the first petrol driven engine/car.
1. State two challenges facing space explorers. (2 marks)
* Extreme and unfavourable space temperature/weather
* Deadly rays in space/cosmic radiation
* Accidents are fatal when they occur
* It is very expensive and a preserve of the rich
1. Identify one symbol of unity among the Shona. (1mark)
* The Royal fire
* Mwene Mutapa/King/Emperor
1. Give one problem which was faced by Athens as a city. (1 mark)
* Outbreak of plagues
* Attacks by Spartans and Romans
1. Name two territories acquired by Germany from France during the France-Prussian war of 1870-1871. (2 marks)
* Lorrain
* Alsace
1. Name the leader of the Ndebele during the Anglo-Ndebele war of 1893. (1 mark)
* Lobengula
1. Give two ways in which the second empire by Samori Toure contributed to the defeat by French. (2 marks)
* He was cut off from the Bure & Wangara gold mines and trade routes
* He was cut off from free down where he used to obtained fire arms.
* The southern boundary was open to attack by French from ivory coast
* Occupation of Asante by British blocked him from advancing towards that direction
* The local people did not support him because he was seen as an alien.
1. Identify two financial institutions of the African Union. (2 marks)
* African Monetary Fund
* African Central Bank
* African Investment Bank
1. Give the main role of International Court of Justice as the organ of the United Nations.

(1 mark)

* Settling disputes over international borders/between nations
1. Mention two weapons used during cold war. (2 marks)
* Economic sanctions
* Propaganda
* Military assistance to enemy of opposite side
* Financial/technical assistance to enemy of opposite side.
1. What was the greatest failure of the League of Nations? (1 mark)
* Failure to stop the Second World War.
1. Identify two conditions that a country should fulfill to become a member of the Non-Aligned Movement. (NAM). (2 marks)
* A country should be independent
* Should not be a member of a rival power blocks.

**SECTION B: 45 MARKS**

***Answer Any Three Questions in This Section***

1. (a) Name five sub-species of Australopithecus (5 marks)
* Australopithecus anamensis
* Australopithecus afarensis
* Australopithecus africanus
* Australopithecus robustus
* Australopithecus boisei

 (b) Describe the cultural and economic activities of man during middle Stone Age period(10 marks)

* They made tools using Levallois method called Sangoan tools
* Lived in caves and in rocks shelters
* Hunted wild animals for meat
* They painted pictures of animals to be hunted on walls of caves
* They wear animal skins and made shells and necklaces
* Communicated using clicks and grunts.
* They invented fire hence ate cooked food.
1. (a) Identify three limitations of barter trade system. (3marks)
* The goods are bulky to transport
* It was not easy to agree on exact value of products.
* The trade depends on double coincidence of wants.
* Some goods were not easily divisible into smaller quantities.

 (b) Discuss six positive impact of Trans-Saharan Trade. (12 marks)

* + stimulated emergence of urban centres along trade routes
	+ It led to growth of strong kingdoms due to profits from the trade
	+ It led to emergence of a class of wealthy traders in Western Sudan
	+ It stimulated growth of smiting technology and industry.
	+ Led to introduction of iron tools which boosted agriculture
	+ It led to population increase due to increased food production
	+ Facilitated the spread of Islamic religion in Sudan belt
	+ Led to introduction of Islamic system of education leading to building of schools,

Universities, libraries etc.

* + It led to improvement of transport due to the use of camels and horses.
1. (a) List five functions of Meroe as an early urban centre. (5 marks)
* It was the capital of the Kush kingdom.
* It was a major iron-smelting centre
* It was agricultural centre
* It was a trading centre
* It was a religious centre

 (b) Explain five factors which led to growth of Johannesburg into a city. (10 marks) $√$the discovery of gold in the place

* Improved transport and communication networks in the area.
* It was strategically located in the plain near river Vaal.
* Availability of water for use by city dwellers
* Availability of energy sources to power mines, industries and for domestic use.
* Availability of food from agriculturally productive surroundings
* Growth of industries which attracted many people
* Presence of financial institutions such as banking services
1. (a) State five importance of Religion in the Maji Maji Rebellion. (5 marks)
* It gave people courage, loyalty and confidence to fight.
* It gave spiritual strength to fighters against superior force
* It wiped out suspicions among communities
* Religion stood above tribal loyalties
* Religious cults like bolero promised people the destruction of the white an.
* It sustained the morale of the warriors.

(b) Discuss fivereasons why Africans were defeated during Chimurenga war. (10 marks)

* Disunity among the Africans
* The British used superior weapons than Africans.
* Lack of military practice among African fighters.
* The British soldiers were well-trained and organized
* British soldiers got reinforcement from Botswana and S.Africa
* The African leaders were arrested and executed hence depressing the fighters.
* The company leader-Rhodes was very determine to suppress the resistance.

**SECTION C: 30 MARKS**

*ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION*

1. (a) Identify three terms of the Versailles treaty of 1919. (3 marks)
* The treaty declared Germany an aggressor who was supposed to pay reparations and whose military capability was to be reduced.
* She lost all her colonial possession with the African colonies being taken from her and put under the League of Nations.
* The treaty of St. Germaine p provided for the creation of Yugoslavia, Bosnia, Iterzegovina and Malta as Mandated territories.
* Germany was totally disarmed and only allowed to retain a force of 100,000 soldiers and her navy was disbanded.
* Germany’s population and size was reduced as Austria with a large German population was allowed to remain independent. Italy acquired stria, the Italian- speaking region of Austria.
* The city Danzig to be a free city under the league
* Rhineland was to be permanently demilitarized. Germany troops were not allowed in the region.
* By the treaty of Versailles, Germany lost the province of Alsace and Lorraine to France.
* The treaty established the League of Nations.

(3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six reasons why the central powers were defeated in the first word war. (12 marks)

* Allied powers had many supporters supporting her.
* Germany failure to effectively control her expensive colonies and others tuned against her.
* USA entry into war on the side of the allies accelerated the defeat.
* The Allies had able and focused political leaders like Lloyd George, the British premier
* Superior naval power of the Allies
* Germany fought the war on any fronts
* The central powers were surrounded by the Allies as they lay in the centre of Europe. They also lacked an extensive coastline and thus were easily blockaded
* The allies were united,
* The Allies had financial and industrial resource in Europe and in the colonies which were used to their advantage
* Germany was badly let down by her colleagues like Italy who decamped and Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary who had to be assisted all the time.

(Any 6x2=12mks)

1. (a) Identify any five organs of the League of Nations. (5 marks)
* The council
* The assembly
* The secretariat
* The international court of justice
* International labour organization

(b) Explain five achievements of the United Nations organisations. (10 marks)

* Promoting world peace and security.
* It helped in decolonization process i.e. Helped countries like TZ, Cameroon to gain independence
* UN has initiated development programmes in developing countries by giving financial and technical aid. It also promotes trade and industry
* Disarmament efforts. The UN has encourage the reduction of arms within the first 40 years by signing arms control treaties.
* Un has helped in the promotion of human rights by adopting the universal declaration of human rights that sells rights and freedoms of individuals
* Promoting rights of women by obtaining equal rights for women in voting, education and other legal rights.
* Humanitarian assistance. UNO provide relief services to the victims of war, drought, earthquakes etc.
* Promotion of democracy and good governance, i.e. they send observers to monitor national elections to ensure they are free and fair.
* Combating terrorism. UN condemns all forms of terrorisms.
* Promotion of healthcare. The UN is involved in vaccination, prevention, care and general healthcare of the world population.

(5x1=10mks)

1. (a) State five functions of the British Prime minister. (5 marks)
* Appoints and dismisses cabinet ministers with the consent of the monarch
* He/she recommends to the sovereign the appointment of senior civil servants such as the chief justice, High commissioners.
* He/she represents Britain international fora.
* He/she is the leader of the party that nominates him/her
* He/she settles disputes between various departments
* She/she is the leader of the House of Commons.
* He/she initiates both domestic and foreign policies

(b) Explain five functions of the president of India. (10 marks).

* Head of state.
* Appoints prime minister with the approval of parliament.
* Assents to bills.
* Dissolves parliament and calls for general elections.
* A member of the legislature.
* Declare state of the emergency.
* Forms government after election.
* Pardons offenders.
* Leader of the general party which wins the general elections.
* Appoints state governors and Supreme Court judge.

(5x2=10mks)