

**MARANDA HIGH SCHOOL
MOCK EXAMINATION
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2
MARKING SCHEME
AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 2022**

SECTION A: 25 MARKS

1. State two disadvantages of using caves as shelters by the early human beings during the Stone Age period (2 marks)

- i. Caves could collapse over them.
- ii. Wild creatures could bite them.
- iii. Human enemies could easily attack them.
- iv. Caves were exposed to cold/wind/floods.

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

2. Name the community in the world that is accredited with the invention of the wheel around 3000 B.C. (1 mark).

The Sumerians.

(1x1= 1 mark)

3. State two problems faced by Trans Saharan traders when using barter trade (2 marks).

- i. It was difficult to determine the value of items and this tended to prolong transactions.
- ii. Sometimes there was lack of double coincident of wants.
- iii. Some trade items were indivisible into smaller quantities e.g. a cow.
- iv. Some trade items were bulky/heavy to carry to and from the market over long distances.
- v. Some trade items were perishable.
- vi. Bargaining was difficult due to lack of common language.

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

4. State one advantage of using human portage as a means of transport. (1 mark)

- i. It is cheap.
- ii. It is readily available.
- iii. It is flexible.
- iv. Accidents are rare.

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

5. Identify one form of picture writing during the early civilization (1 mark)

(1 mark)

Hieroglyphics-Egyptians

Cuneiform –Sumerians

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

6. Give two contributions of the Egyptians to the development of early science. (2 marks)

- i. Invented geometry which they used on their farms.
- ii. They were famous mathematicians and used that knowledge to construct pyramids.
- iii. They were skilled in medicine and surgery and this made them to preserve/mummify bodies.
- iv. They were involved in astronomy.
- v. They invented the solar calendar.

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

7. Give the main factor that contributed to the decline of iron industry in Meroe (1 mark)

Shortage of wood fuel/desertification.

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

8. Name one type of spirit that existed that existed among the Shona (1 mark).

- i. Vadzimu/family spirit-consulted before any major decision is made in the family.
- ii. Mhondoro/clan spirits-consulted over clan problems.
- iii. Chamiruka/national spirit-solved issues between clans.

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

9. Give two reasons why the second location of Samouri Toure's empire was not as good as the first one during his war with the French (2 marks)

- i. He was cut off from his gold mines at Bure which made him lack revenue to sustain his army.
- ii. He was cut off from Freetown where he used to buy firearms.
- iii. His southern frontier of the empire was open to French attacks from the Ivory Coast.
- iv. Samouri was at war with the communities which he had attacked in his expansion campaign in his second empire.
- v. He was surrounded by his enemies from all sides with the occupation of the Asante Empire by the British.

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

10. Give two positive effects of assimilation policy in Senegal during the Colonial rule (2 marks).

- i. All colonies were subjected to the same law.
- ii. Racial discrimination was minimal in the colonies.
- iii. French goods and modern ways spread in the West Africa.
- iv. Africans were represented by deputies in the French Chamber of Deputies/allowed to vote.
- v. Educated Africans spearheaded nationalism in West Africa against the colonial rule.

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

11. State two roles played by the ex-world war soldiers in the growth of African Nationalism After 1945. (2 marks)

- i. They applied military skills/tactics acquired to fight colonialism;
- ii. They trained African Nationalists in military fighting skills;
- iii. They joined/formed Nationalist movement;
- iv. They organised/mobilised African Nationalists;
- v. They made/serviced the weapons used by the Nationalists.

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

12. Give one demand that Austria presented to Serbia after the assassination of Austria-Hungary heir apparent Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo (1 mark)

- i. Serbia to suppress all societies organizing anti- Austrian propaganda
- ii. Serbia to dismiss all officials that Austria objected
- iii. Austrian police to be allowed to enter Serbia to ensure that the above demand are fulfilled./ Take part in investigation.

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

13. Give the main reason why the League of Nations was formed. (1 mark)

To promote peace and security in the world /preventing a possible occurrence of another world war.

(1x1= 1 marks)

14. Name two official languages used in the UN general assembly (2 marks)

- i. English
- ii. French
- iii. Spanish
- iv. Chinese
- v. Arabian
- vi. Russian

(First 2x1= 2

marks)

15. State one function of the court of justice of the COMESA

(1 mark)

- i. To hear/adjudicate any disputes among member states.
- ii. It ensures proper interpretation and application of the provisions of the COMESA treaty.

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

16. What was the main ideological differences between Patrice Lumumba and Joseph Kasavubu? (1 mark)
 Kasavubu wanted a federal system of government while Patrice Lumumba wanted a unitary system of government.

17. Identify two types of votes that a presidential candidate in United States of America is subjected to. (2marks)

- i. Popular Vote.
- ii. Electoral College Vote

(2x1= 2 marks)

SECTION B: 45 MARKS

18.a). List three sub-species of Homo sapiens (3 marks).

- i. The Rhodesian man
- ii. Neanderthal man
- iii. Cro-Magnon.

(3x1= 3 marks)

b). Describe the way of life of early human beings during the Old Stone Age period (12 marks).

- i. They made simple stone tools for domestic use/oldowan tools.
- ii. Lived in small groups in order to assist each other.
- iii. They obtained their food through hunting and gathering.
- iv. They used simple hunting methods such as chasing wild animals and laying traps.
- v. They ate raw food because fire had not been invented.
- vi. They had no specific dwelling places.
- vii. They sheltered from predators by climbing trees and hiding in caves.
- viii. They wore no clothing but their hairy bodies kept them warm.
- ix. They lived near rivers and lakes.

(Any 6x2= 12 marks)

19.a). State three factors that led to the decline of Kilwa as an early urban centre. (3 marks)

- i. Disruption of the gold trade due to frequent wars between the various African communities.
- ii. Attack and occupation of Kilwa by the Portuguese who plundered the town.
- iii. Dynastic quarrels among the Persian rulers (sultans) in Kilwa led to disunity in the town.
- iv. Rise of rival trading centres such as Mombasa and Lamu reduced the town's importance.
- v. Insubordination from towns controlled by Kilwa such as Sofala.

(First 3x1= 3 marks)

b). Highlight six factors that have contributed to the growth of Johannesburg city. (12 marks)

- i. Discovery of gold in Witwatersrand.
- ii. There was clean water supply from river Vaal which was used for domestic as well as industrial use.
- iii. It is situated on a plain (veldt) which make building constructions and communication easy.
- iv. Existence of minerals such as diatomite.
- v. The areas surrounding the town have fertile soils therefore agriculturally productive.
- vi. Availability of cheap source of labour for mines and industries.
- vii. Government policies that favoured and encouraged establishment of industries in Johannesburg.
- viii. Availability of banking facilities that availed capital to the investors.
- ix. Existence of several industries such as textile, and motor vehicle assembly industries which attracted large population of workers to the city.

(First 6x2= 12 marks)

20.a). In what ways did Trans-Saharan trade contribute to the rise of Asante kingdom in the 18th century (3 marks).

- i. Through trade with the neighbours the Asante were able to get a lot of revenue that sustained the army and administration of the kingdom.
- ii. Through trade, the Asante acquired items like firearms/horses which they used to protect and expand the kingdom.
- iii. Trade enhanced exploitation of natural and agricultural resources which fetched the kingdom a lot of revenue.
- iv. The gold mined in Asante provided a lot of wealth acquired from Trans Atlantic trade which made the kingdom to expand.
- v. The king used wealth from trade to reward loyal provincial rulers.
- vi. The need for goods for export encouraged the kings to conquer more territories.
- vii. Wealth from the trade boosted the kings' fame/prestige.

(First 3x1= 3 marks)

b). Describe the social organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period (12 marks).

- i. The Shona believed in the existence of one powerful god called 'Mwari'.
- ii. They believed in ancestral spirits whom they consulted from time to time .
- iii. Priests presided over religious functions such as offering sacrifices to god.
- iv. The Shona elders were highly respected.
- v. Priests came from Rozwi clan.
- vi. Worshipped in sacred places like shrines.
- vii. They practiced polygamy.
- viii. They were organized into clans.
- ix. They lived in circular stone houses.
- x. They practiced exogamous marriage/marriage within the same clan was not allowed.
- xi. Had medicine men who treated the sick.

(First 6x2= 12 marks)

21.a). Give five characteristics of direct rule in Zimbabwe (5marks).

- i. There were a large number of European settlers.
- ii. White settlers developed an attitude that Zimbabwe was pre-ordained to be a white settler's colony.
- iii. The colony was administered by a commercial company (BSAC) for a long period.
- iv. Europeans served in many subordinate positions/performed simple administrative duties that were handled by African employees in most of the other British colonies.
- v. Legco was dominated by settlers and they declared self-government in 1923.
- vi. The Europeans acquired large tracts of African land and the Africans were forced to provide labour.
- vii. The administration was very authoritative and managed by white minorities.
- viii. Racial segregation was the main government policy imposed by the whites to discriminate Africans.

(First 5x2= 10 marks)

b). Explain the effects of British rule in Zimbabwe (10marks).

- i. The day-to-day running of the colony was vested in the hands of the British without much reference to the African interest.
- ii. The British South African Company was given too much power in the administration of the colony.
- iii. It undermined African traditional economy as some Africans worked in white farms.
- iv. Africans were denied freedom of movement by being confined to reserves and required to carry identity cards.
- v. African traditional rulers lost their political autonomy and served as puppets of the British/loss of independence.
- vi. It led to development of transport network/infrastructure in the settler region.

- vii. Establishment of white settlement subjected Africans to poverty.
- viii. It led to the introduction of new crops in the region/cash crops.
- ix. Africans were subjected to forced labour/to work in settler farms and mines.
- x. It undermined African culture through introduction of Christianity and western education in the region.
- xi. It led to alienation of African land to white settlers resulting to displacement of Africans.
- xii. Africans were subjected to heavy taxation which was collected with a lot of brutality.
- xiii. Loss of property.

(Any 5x2= 10 marks)

SECTION C: 30 MARKS

22.a). Identify five ways in which Mwalimu Julius Nyerere promoted the development of education in Tanzania after independence (5 marks)

- i. He established the universities of Dar-es-Salaam and Sokoine.
- ii. He made Kiswahili the medium of instruction.
- iii. He made education to be free from primary school to universities/compulsory primary education.
- iv. He popularized the philosophy of "education for self-reliance".
- v. He introduced adult education.

(First 5x1= 5 marks)

b). Outline five political changes introduced by Mobutu Sese Seko which led to the dictatorship in the democratic republic of Congo. (10 marks)

- i. He made himself the head of state and government thus centralized power in his hands.
- ii. He banned all political parties in 1967 and formed the people's revolutionary movement and made it the only legal party.
- iii. He reformed the constitution and stripped parliament of its powers.
- iv. Mobutu abolished the federal system of government and local assemblies.
- v. He declared himself president for life in 1970.

(First 5x2= 10 marks)

23.a). State three objectives for the formation of Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) (3 marks)

- i. To cooperate in creating a conducive environment for foreign/cross border/domestic investment.
- ii. To cooperate in the promotion of peace/security/stability among member states.
- iii. To strengthen relations between COMESA members and the rest of the world/adopt a common position in international fora.
- iv. To cooperate in realizing the objectives of the African economics community.
- v. To promote a more balanced/harmonious development of its production/marketing structures.
- vi. To promote joint development in all economic fields in order to raise the living standards of the people.

(First 3x1= 3 marks)

b). In which ways do COMESA members benefit from the organization? (12 marks)

- i. Member states benefit from joint services rendered by multi-national institutions in the region.
- ii. Member states benefit from the improved transport and communication systems that link the various states.
- iii. COMESA has promoted relations between member states which has enhanced peace and understanding in the region.
- iv. The PTA bank provides trade-financing facilities which promote investment in the region.

- v. member states benefit from the large and varied agricultural market
- vi. Member states benefit from the liberalized trade in the common market.
- vii. Member states benefit from a wider, harmonized and more competitive market.
- viii. COMESA has generated employment for many people in the region.
- ix. COMESA encouraged good governance, accountability and respect for human rights.
- x. Member states are able to exploit their natural resources as each country produces the products its best suited for.
- xi. Member states benefit from the reduced transport cost in the region through the COMESA traffic facilitation measures.

(Any 6x2= 12 marks)

24.a). State the categories of people in Britain who are not eligible to contest for constituency seats (3 marks)

- i. Clergymen of the churches of England, Scotland and Roman Catholic church.
- ii. Members of the House of Lords.
- iii. Aliens/those who are not citizens/Foreigners.
- iv. Holders of offices such as judges, civil servants, armed forces and police.
- v. The mentally sick/unsound mind.
- vi. Those that have been declared bankrupt.
- vii. People sentenced for more than one-year imprisonment.

(First 3x1= 3 marks)

b). What are the functions of the prime minister in India? (12 marks)

- i. Heads the council of ministers.
- ii. He is the head of government.
- iii. Advices the president on the exercise of his functions and appointment of senior officers of government.
- iv. Represents India in International fora.
- v. Chairs cabinet meetings.
- vi. Recommends persons for the award of civil honours and distinctions.
- ii. Can dissolve the *Lok Sabha* with the advice of the president.
- ii. Communicates to the president all decisions of the council of ministers, relating to the administration of the affairs of the union and proposals for legislation.
- x. He is answerable to the parliament about the operations of various government departments.

(Any 6x2= 12 marks)