

**MARKING SCHEME HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2**

**SECTION A: 25 MARKS (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.)**

1. Give **two** contributions of Archaeology to the study of History. (2 marks)
   * + - * *It provides information on the origin of man.*
         * *It provides information on the people’s way of life / culture of early man.*
         * *It helps people to locate historical sites.*
         * *It provides information on chronological order of historical events / dating historical events.*

***(Any 2x1 = 2mks)***

1. Identify two tools used by early man in the second phase of the Old Stone Age period.

* *Acheulian.*

***(Any 1x1=1 mrk)***

1. Identify the contribution of Jethro Tull in the field of agriculture. (1 mark)

* *Invented the seed drill*

***(Any 1x1 =1mrk)***

1. Name the main commodity of trade from West Africa during the Trans-Atlantic trade.(1 mark)

* Slaves

***(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)***

1. Mention **two** negative impact of internet today. (2 marks)

* *Addiction (2 x 1 = 2 mks)*
* *Cyber crime*

***(Any 2x1 =1mrks)***

1. Name one engineer credited with the construction on Roman roads. (1mark)

*- John Metcalfe*

*- George Wade*

***(Any 1x1 =1mrk)***

1. State two uses of water as an early source of energy in industries. (2marks)

* *Cooling machines.*
* *Mixing chemicals.*
* *to turn spinning machines in texture industries.*
* *Grinding grains into flour.*
* ***(Any 2x1=2 mrk)***

1. Identify one challenge faced by Athens as an ancient urban centre. (1mark)

* *Water / food shortage.*
* *Congestion – people / overcrowding.*
* *Attacked by Sparta.*
* *Outbreak of plague / diseases.*
* *Conquered by Macedonians.*

***(Any 1x1 =1mrk)***

1. State two ways in which centralized authority contributed to the success of Buganda Kingdom(2marks)

* *enhanced effective control of the kingdom*
* *promoted control of other traditional leaders*
* *it enhanced loyalty to one single leader*
* *it led to the emergence of able Kabakas who propelled the kingdom from strength to strength*

***(Any 2x1=2mks)***

1. Give one type of democracy. (1 mark)
2. *Direct rue*
3. *Indirect rule.*

***(Any 1x1 =1mrk)***

1. Identify ***two*** chartered companies which were used to administer European colonial possessions in Africa. (1mark)

* *Imperial British East Africa Company*
* *Germans East Africa Company*
* *Royal Niger Company*
* *British Southern Africa Company*

***(Any 2x1 =2mrkS)***

1. Who was the first Senegalese to be elected to the French chamber of Deputies? (1mark)
   * + *Blaise Diagne*

***(Any 1x1 =1mrk)***

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

* *Re-armament of Germany*

***(Any 1x1 =1mrk)***

1. Identify one way in which the common wealth has helped to promote democracy and good governance among its members. (1mark)

* *Through parliamentary meetings*
* *Sending observers during elections*

***(Any 1x1 =1mrk)***

1. Mention **two** personalities who led in the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement. (2marks)
   * + 1. *Garmel Nasser.*
       2. *Marshal Tito*
       3. *Surkano*
       4. *Jawaharlal Nerhu*
       5. *Chou En-lai*

***(Any 2x1 mrk)***

1. Name the president of Front For Liberation Of Mozambique(FRELIMO) in 1962 (1mark)

* *Eduardo Mondlane*

***(Any 1x1 =1mrk)***

1. Who is the head of government in India? (1 mark)

* *Prime minister*

***(Any 1x1=1 mrk)***

***SECTION B: 45 MARKS ( ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIOPNS ONLY)***

1. a) State five ways in which man used fire after its invention in the Middle Stone age.(5mks)
   * + 1. *Fire provided warmth in the night and during cold seasons.*
       2. *It provided lightening at night.*
       3. *It was used for hunting. Bush fire pushed animals into confined areas.*
       4. *Fire was used for frightening or keeping away wild animals.*
       5. *Fire was also used as a means of communication.*
       6. *Fire was used as a food preservative e.g was used for drying fish and meat.*

***(Any 5 x 1= 5 mks)***

b) Discuss the impacts of early agriculture on man. (10 mks)

1. *Trade developed as a result of agricultural surplus and human inter-dependence. Specialization in making certain items of trade eventually led to their refinement to suit market tastes.*
2. *Methods of cultivation were improved.*
3. *Man was freed from dependence on the environment as adequate food was produced usually with a surplus for storage.*
4. *The production of enough food supplies freed man from farming to other activities.*
5. *Members of different working groups formed distinct social classes.*
6. *Increased food production created more leisure time and man devoted more time to religion.*
7. *Food production lead to a sedentary life such that man became settled became cultivation required patience before planted crops can be harvested.*
8. *Rulers such as chiefs, Kings and Emperors began to reign over well-defined territories.*

***(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)***

1. a) State three ways of acquiring slaves during the trans-Atlantic slave trade. (3mks)
2. *Lovely travellers were also kidnapped.*
3. *Exchange for European manufactured goods.*
4. *Prisoners of war were also sold to the slaves dealers.*
5. *The weak in society such as the feeble-minded, widows’ and orphans were sold into slaves.*
6. *Some slave dealers enticed the locals particularly children and sold them into slaves.*
7. *Slaves were acquired through raids in African villages upon which the captives were sold.*

***(Any 3x 1= 3 mks)***

b) Explain six problems faced by London as a city. (12 mks)

1. *Air pollution continues to be a major challenge.*
2. *The crime levels are high.*
3. *Unemployment has continued to increase with the growing population.*
4. *Poor housing, the large number of people came to London to look for jobs which led to overgrowing in the city.*
5. *Rural –urban migration, Large number of people came to London to look for jobs which led to overcrowding in the city*
6. *Poverty. This was a great problem in London especially in the initial stages of its growth.*

***(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)***

1. a) Identify three terms of the Berlin conference. (3mks)
2. *There was to be freedom of navigation for trade on rivers Niger, Longo and Zambezi.*
3. *The European powers agreed on the stoppage of slave trade and encouragement of legitimate trade.*
4. *King Leopold of Belgium was recognized as the head of the new Congo independent stage by all the powers.*
5. *Any claim of any African territory had to be followed by effective occupation.*

***(Any 3x1 = 3 mks)***

1. Explain six reasons why Lawanika collaborated with the British. (12mks)
2. *He was encouraged by missionaries to seek British protection.*
3. *Lewanika realized the futility of resisting against the British.*
4. *He desired Western education and civilization for his people.*
5. *Lewanika wished to protect his kingdom against external invasion e.g he was threatened by the Portuguese and Germans.*
6. *Another problem was caused by the Ndebele who raided the Lozi from time to time. Lewanika wanted to protect his people from them.*
7. *He was influenced into making a decision about British protection by Khama the paramount chief. of the Ngwato of Botswana who had accepted British protection in 1885.*
8. *Lewanika decided to ally with the British because of the internal and external problems affecting his position and state.*

***(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)***

1. a) Identify five reasons why the Pan-African movement was not active in Africa before 1945.(5mks)
2. *Poor African representation.*
3. *Lack of good communication between different African countries.*
4. *Africans in Europe were not in good contact.*
5. *The movement was discouraged by the colonialists.*
6. *Africans lacked suitable venues to hold Pan-African meetings.*
7. *Countries that were not colonized like Liberia and Ethiopia paid little attention to the movement.*

***(Any 1 x 5= 5mks)***

b) Explain five reasons for the early achievement of independence in Ghana. (10 mks)

1. *Availability of stable money economy due to the introduction of Cocoa farming.*
2. *Presence of large class of elites, Ghana was the first African country to receive Western education.*
3. *The characteristics and strong leadership provided by Kwame Nkurumah created unity among the Ghananians.*
4. *Ghana had relatively better developed transport and communication network. This facilitated efficient movement of nationalist information*
5. *The participation of Kwame Nkurumah in the 1945 Pan-African conference that articulated for self-governance in Africa.*

***(Any 5 x 2= 10mks)***

**SECTION C: 30 MARKS: Answer two questions in this section**

1. a) Give three reasons why British used direct rule in Zimbabwe. (3mks)
2. *There were many European settlers in the colony. They could be used to fill the various administrative posts.*
3. *The British wanted to control mining and prospecting operations directly to avoid losses.*
4. *The 1896 – 1897 Ndebele –Shona wars had shaken the European confidence in African leadership. They could not be trusted and thus the need to use European officials to administer the colony.*

***(Any 1 x 3= 3mks)***

b) Explain why the use of indirect rule in Southern Nigeria was unsuccessful. (12 mks)

1. *Southern Nigeria did not have centralized indigenous system of government that was necessary for the application of indirect rule.*
2. *Lack of homogeneity in the South as there were many ethnic groups, languages and customs to be understood.*
3. *The British introduced new ideas such as forced labour and direct taxes which infuriated the people.*
4. *The educated people in Southern Nigeria resented the chiefs appointed by the British because they were illiterate.*
5. *Communication barrier between the British supervisors the warrant chief and the people often led to misinterpretation and misunderstanding.*
6. *Use of excessive force to suppress any form of resistance provoked resentment e.g the shooting down of women during demonstration against the British.*
7. *The failure of the British administrators to fully understand the social, economic and political system of Southern Nigeria made them give up easily.*

**(Any 6 x 2= 12 mks)**

1. a) State five objectives of the economic organization of West African States . (5mks)
2. *To improve relations between the member states*
3. *To liberalize trade between member states*
4. *To improve the lining standards of people in the member states*
5. *To create a customs union in the region*
6. *To promote industrial development among member states*
7. *To promote cultural interaction among member state*
8. *To foster cooperation*

***(Any 5 x 1= 5mks)***

b) Discuss five factors that led to the collapse of East Africa community in 1977. (10 mks)

1. *Tanzania and Uganda perceived that Kenya used to gain more than them from the organisation.*
2. *Personality differences between president Nyerere of Tanzania and Idi Amin of Uganda contributed to the collapse of EAC.*
3. *Political instability in Uganda that paralyzed her economically made her not to honour her financial obligation to EAC.*
4. *National interests were prioritized first by the members’ countries at the expense of regional interests.*
5. *Tension between the member states led to boundary closure between Uganda and Tanzania and between Tanzania and Kenya*

**(Any 5 x 2= 10mks)**

1. a) State three ways through which one can become a member of parliament in Britain.

(3mks)

1. *Elections*
2. *Appointment*
3. *Inheritance to the House of Lords.*
4. *By virtue of office for instance the members of royalty*.

**(Any 1 x 3= (3mks)**

b) Explain six roles of the British Prime Minister. (12 mks)

1. *He/she chairs cabinet meetings.*
2. *He/she appoints and dismisses ministers.*
3. *He/she is the executive head of the British government.*
4. *He/she represents the government in international forums such as UN.*
5. *He/she is the leader of the House of Commons.*
6. *Settling disputes between various departments.*
7. *He/she is the leader of the party nominates him/her.*
8. *Recommending to the monarchy the names of candidates for appointment of senior judicial officers.*

**(Any 6 x 2= 5mks)**