***311/2*** *-* ***HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT*** *-* ***M/Scheme paper 2***

*SECTION A (25 marks)*

1. Give **two** types of Monarchical governments (2marks)

* Absolute monarchy
* Constitutional monarchy (2x1=2marks)

1. Name the period in History that is associated with microlithic tools (1mark)

* New/Late stone age period (1x1=1mark)

1. Outline **one** tool invented by the Sumerians that facilitated the production of more food (1marks)

* Ox drawn plough
* The seed drill
* Invention of the wheel
* Invention of the bronze hoes (1x1=1mark)

1. Identify **one** invention that revolutionized food preservation in the 19th century (1mark)

* Canning process
* Pasteurization
* Refrigeration (1x1=1mark)

1. What was the **main** item of trade from North Africa in the Trans Saharan trade (1mark)

* Salt (1x1=1mark)

1. Give the **main** advantage of a cellphone (1mark)

* Its portable (1x1=1mark)

1. Outline **two** factors that enhanced the spread of iron working in Africa (2marks)

* Migration
* Trade
* Warfare
* Intermarriages (2x1=2marks)

1. Identify **two** reasons why metals were preferred over stone tools (2marks)

* They were durable
* They could not break easily
* They could be re sharpened when blunt
* It could be shaped to a variety of shapes
* Metal could be re used again (2x1=2marks)

1. State **one** African country that was under Italian colonial rule (1mark)

* Italian Somaliland
* Libya (1x1=1mark)

1. Name **two** communities that did not take part in the Maji maji uprising of 1905 1907 in Tanganyika (2marks)

* Hehe
* Nyamwezi
* Chagga (2x1=2 marks)

1. Identify **two** characteristics of the French policy of Assimilation (2marks)

* Political Assimilation
* Administrative Assimilation
* Personal Assimilation
* Economic Assimilation (2x1=2marks)

1. State **two** reasons why nationalism in South Africa was more complex compared to other countries of Africa (2marks)

* The country was not colonized by one political power
* There were many ethnic groups
* Long period of colonization
* The country was expansive (2x1=2marks)

1. Identify the country that was blamed for the outbreak of World War One (1mark)

* Germany (1x1=1mark)

1. Give **two** camps of the fighting power during World War Two (2marks)

* Allied powers/The Allies
* The Axis powers (2x1=2 marks)

1. Name the organization that took over from Organization of African Unity (1mark)

* African Union (1x1=1mark)

1. Identify **two** members of the East African Community 2001 who were not founder (2marks)

* Rwanda
* Burundi
* South Sudan (2x1=2marks)

1. State one major political party in Britain (1mark)

* Labour party
* Conservative party
* Liberal Democrats (1x1=1 mark)

*SECTION B (45 MARKS)*

1. (a) Identify **five** ways in which Homo erectus attempted to improve his way of life (5marks)

* *Improved stone tools* through use of Levallois method
* *Invented fire* for cooking, lighting, warming etc.
* *Made cloths* out of animal skins and bark of trees
* *Made rock shelter* and *lived in caves* for security
* *Created leisure* activities such as art work
* *Developed language* for effective communication
* He *migrated to warmer areas* (5x1=5marks)

(b). Explain how the development of early agriculture changed the lives of early man (10marks)

* Agriculture provided people with a *steady source of food i*nstead of depending on hunting and gathering.
* People were able to *build more permanent settlements* and lead settled lives because of the availability of food. This ensured their security.
* Availability of food enabled *some people to* *specialize in skills* such as crafts /local industries/division of labour/social classes
* Production of excess agricultural products led to the *development of trade* between communities
* It led to an *increase in population* as people had enough food to eat.
* Concentration of people in settlements led to the *development of early urban centers/growth of towns*
* It led to the development of *social stratification*/ social classes began to emerge
* Development of *religious beliefs*
* Led to development of government/secular laws (5x2=10marks)

1. (a) Outline five disadvantages of human porterage (5marks)

* *Limited load* is carried
* Its *affected by unfavourable weather* conditions
* *Insecurity* as the person may be attacked
* Its *slow/tedious/cumbersome*
* Its *slow/time* consuming
* It can only *cover short distances* with good (5x1=5marks)

(b) Explain five factors that undermine the effectiveness of telecommunication facilities (10marks)

* Pornographic materials *ruin the morals* of the society
* *Misleading information* and advertisement
* The services are *expensive*
* Some are difficult to *store*/preserve e.g. radio transmission
* *Illiterate persons* may not benefit since some require professionals
* It can easily portray a *biased view*
* It can be destructive when used as a *propaganda tool*
* *Network failure* affects their operations
* Some are *addictive*
* *Irresponsible reporting* causes disunity and chaos
* Some may *not be detailed* ,hence does not give full information (5x2=10marks)

1. a) Outline five reasons for Kabaka Mutesa’s collaboration. (5marks)

* He wanted his people to *acquire western education, medicine* and technology.
* He wanted to *reduce the power of Islam and traditionalists* by establishing a centralized authority.
* To establish trading links with the Europeans
* He wanted *protection from Mukama of Bunyoro*
* He wanted *protection from the Khedive Ismael of Egypt* who wanted to extend his kingdom to Baganda. (5x1=5marks)

(b) Explain five effects of direct rule in Zimbabwe /southern Rhodesia (10 marks)

* Africans *lost large tracts of land* to the White settlers thereby straining relations between the two groups.
* Introduction of *forced labour* as the White settlers required cheap labour in their farms.
* *Formation of African Nationalist movements* to address their grievances against white domination.
* *Loss of power by traditional rulers* as the British appointed their own administrators who ruled the people directly.
* *Imposition of taxes on* Africans in order to force them to provide labour to the Whites so as to raise money.
* Africans were *exposed to deplorable working conditions* which exposed them to risks.
* Africans were *confined into reserves* thereby creating room for European settlement. Pass laws were introduced which restricted the movement of Africans.
* *Exploitation of mineral resources/agricultural resources* for the benefit of the colonialists at the expense of African development.
* Loss *of independence by Africans* as they were subjected to British colonial rule.
* It *undermined African culture/introduction of Western education*/Christianity and separation of families.
* Africans were subjected to racial segregation, poverty and suffering
* It led to the development *of transport and communication network in settler occupied areas*. (5x2=10)

1. (a) State three methods used by African nationalists to air their grievances against colonial rule (3marks)

* Armed struggle
* Strikes/boycott/go slow/sit ins/protests
* Newspapers and magazines
* Petition and delegation to international meeting
* Secrets meeting and public rallies (3x1=3marks)

(b) Discuss six factors that favoured FRELIMO in war against colonial government (12marks)

* *Many Africans* joined the nationalist war
* They *used guerilla warfare* as the region was heavily forested
* They were *fighting on their own terrain* which was familiar
* They *cultivated their own food*
* They got *support from communist countries* like China
* *Ethnicity was overcome* by free mingling of people from different areas
* Got *support from OAU* which hosted the guerrilla providing them with training ground
* They *attacked the Portuguese at different points* at the same time forcing the Portuguese to spread its small army all over the country
* They *involved women* in the management of its military and mobilizing the masses.
* The *coup in Lisbon* Portugal and *the soldiers* were *not in favour of colonialism*. (6x2=12marks)

*SECTION C (30 MARKS)*

1. (a) State five functions of the Lukiiko of the Buganda kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)

* The Lukiiko *advised the Kabaka.*
* Lukiiko *assisted the Kabaka* to administer the kingdom.
* It *made the laws* of the kingdom.
* It acted *as court of appeal* /solved disputes.
* *Directed collection of taxes* and *planning of expenditure*.
* *Represented the interests of the people* to the Kabaka (5x1=5marks)

(b) Describe the political organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period (10marks)

* The Shona were *ruled by emperor/king* who *had absolute authority* over the subjects.
* The *emperor’s position was hereditary* so as to reduce succession disputes.
* The *emperor was assisted in the administration* by the queen mother, the queen sister army commander, head drummer, head door keeper and head cook.
* The empire *was divided into provinces* which were *headed by provincial /lesser kings*.
* There was *an advisory council* whose work was to advise the emperor.
* The *provinces were divided into chiefdoms* ruled by a *chief*.
* Under the chiefs were *headmen who were in charge of the villages*.
* The empire had a *standing army* whose main duty was to *defend and expand the empire*.
* The king /emperor was a *symbol of unity* as he was semi - divine.
* The existed priest who acted as spies for the emperor/king. (5x2=10 marks)

1. (a) Identify **five** ways in which Non-aligned member states safeguard their national security (5 marks)

* By keeping off conflicts of non-aligned members.
* By maintaining their sovereignty /independence.
* By maintaining their economic independence.
* By not identifying with either communism or capitalism.
* By maintain their cultural identity.
* By not joining military alliances NATO/WARSAW PACT.(5x1=5 marks)

(b) Explain five achievements of ECOWAS (10 marks)

* It has *standardized education* in the region by use of common examination/ syllabus
* It has *fostered peace* through its military wing, ECOMOG
* It has promoted *cultural exchange* among the member states
* Has *Improved agriculture* through sharing of technological know- how
* It has facilitated *free movement of people* in the region
* There is an *increase in job opportunities* in the region
* It has promoted *spirit of togetherness* in the region
* It has promoted *mutual cooperation in different* fields
* It has promoted *inter-regional trade* within the region.
* Has improved *regional transport and communication* network. (5x2=10 marks)

24 (a) Give **five** roles played by the Civil Service in the United States of America. (5marks)

* It implements government policies.
* It explains government policies.
* It maintains government records.
* It collects government revenue.
* It advises politicians on policies.
* It provides continuity between governments.
* It draws development plans and government budgets. (5x1=5marks)

(b) Explain **five** responsibilities of the Union government in India (10marks)

* It *supervises the working of the state governments*
* It has power to *declare war raise and maintain the armed forces*
* It *conducts diplomacy* and authorizes treaties with foreign nations
* *Takes charge* of matters pertaining *national security*
* Regulation of *inter-state commerce*/*trade with foreign countries*
* Establishment of *state boundaries*/Creation and abolishment of states (5x2=10 marks)