**MARKING SCHEME**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT - PAPER 311/2**

**ARISE AND SHINE TRIAL 1 EXAMINATION**

**MARCH/APRIL 2023**

1. Define the term monarchical government’ (1 mark)

* **Monarchical government refers to the rule by kings or queens**

1. Mention any two characteristics of Dryopithecus. (2 marks)
2. **Had long teeth**
3. **Used forelimbs as arms**
4. **Has quadrupedal**
5. **Had a smooth forehead.**
6. **He was small in size and looked like a chimpanzee**
7. Give the major invention of the middle Stone Age Period. (1 mark)

* **Invention of fire**

1. Give the main item of trade from North Africa during the Trans-Saharan trade. (1 mark)

* **Salt**

1. State the main reason why Agriculture developed in Egypt. (1 mark)

* **Availability of River Nile which provided water for irrigation and fertile silts**

1. Mention two urban centres that emerged as a result of early Agriculture in Mesopotamia. (2 marks)
2. **Ur**
3. **Uruk**
4. **Nippur**
5. **Babylon**
6. **Eridu**
7. **Lagash**
8. **Kish**
9. **Nineveh**
10. **State one advantage of using solar as a source of energy. (1 mark)**
11. **Solar energy is clean**
12. **It’s readily available provided there is solar installation**
13. **It’s cheap**
14. **Its non-pollutant to the environment**
15. **It’s inexhaustible/renewable**
16. **It can be stored to be used when there is no sun.**
17. List two factors for the growth of Meroe. (2 marks)

* **The area was highly forested and ideal for iron working**
* **It was strategically located at the intersection of transport routes.**
* **Her soils were rich in iron.**

1. Give one function of the Emirs during the British indirect rule in Northern Nigeria. (1 mark)
2. **Collecting taxes**
3. **Recruiting labour**
4. **Maintaining law and order**
5. **Administering justice in Emirate courts**
6. Name two titles used to refer to the Swahili officials in the administration of German in Tanganyika. (2 marks)
7. **Akida**
8. **Jumbes**

11. Identify two characteristics of the French policy of assimilation. (2 marks)

1. **Administrative assimilation**
2. **Political assimilation**
3. **Personal assimilation**
4. **Economic assimilation**

12. Mention one type of spirit in the Shona kingdom in the 19th century. (1 mark)

1. **Vadzimu/tamilly**
2. **Muhondoro/clan**
3. **Chaminuka/National spirit/chamiruka**

13. Give two duties of Lukiiko in the Buganda kingdom. (2 marks)

1. **It advises the Kabaka**
2. **It made laws for the kingdom**
3. **It acted as court of appeal and solved disputes**
4. **It directed the collection of taxes and planned government expenditure.**
5. **They represented the people’s concerns and needs to the Kabaka**

14. Give two Nations which belonged to the Triple Entente during the First World War. (2 marks)

* **Britain**
* **France**
* **Russia**
* **Italy**
* **Japan**
* **Romania**
* **Greece**

15. State two functions of the international court of justice (ICJ) as an organ of the League of Nations . (2 marks)

1. **Settling international disputes**
2. **Interpreting international treaties**
3. **Giving judicial advice to the assembly and the council**

16. Identify the immediate cause of the First World War. (1 mark)

* **Assassination of Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne.**

17. Name the European power that colonized the Democratic Republic of Congo. (1 mark)

* **Belgium**

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

18 a). Give three stages in the evolution of man before Homo erectus.

1. Aegyptopithecus/Egyptian ape
2. Dryopithecus Africanus/proconsul/woodland ape
3. Kenyapithecus/Ramapithecus
4. Australopithecus/southern ape/Zinjantrhopus
5. Homohabilis/handyman/practical man (any 3x1=3)

b). Describe six ways in which the discovery of fire by early man improved his way of life.

(12 marks)

1. **The fire was used to cook food**
2. **Fire was used to provide warmth at night**
3. **It was used to provide light**
4. **Fire improved hunting as man could use it to push animals to confined areas thus kill them easily.**
5. **Tool making was improved through the use of fire to harden**
6. **Communication between people living at different places was made possible by the use of fire.**
7. **Early man preserved food drying it over the fire.**

(6x2=12mks)

19. a). Give three disadvantages of mobile phones. (3 marks)

1. **May lead to radioactivity rays/cancer**
2. **Addictive effect i.e. to usage, video, Facebook etc.**
3. **Has promote phonographic dissemination**
4. **An expensive/limited to a number of people**
5. **It has promoted international terrorism fraud, drugs trafficking etc.**

(3x1=3mks)

b). Discuss positive impact of Telecommunication. (12 marks)

1. **Faster communication by reducing distance hence increased interaction**
2. **Enhanced information management as computer are used to store information**
3. **Mass entertainment through radios, TVs and cinemas**
4. **They transmit live pictures thus bringing reality to viewers**
5. **Have largely made world trade and business more effective/improved business transaction**
6. **Has promoted water and air transport as ships and airplane use these devices to send signals**
7. **Modern warfare has been revolutionized as soldiers’ get information through satellites to guide missiles.**
8. **Accessibility to remote areas to distribute relief food.**

20. a). Outline five methods which were used by Europeans to acquire Colonies in African (5 marks)

1. **Signing of treaties**
2. **Military conquest/force**
3. **Company rule**
4. **Diplomacy**
5. **Treachery/Tricks**
6. **Divide andrule**
7. **Luring communities with gifts (5x1=5mks)**

b). Explain five reasons why Africans were defeated during the majimaji rebellion. (10 marks)

1. **The use of scorched earth policy by the Germans led to destruction of farms/food thereby weakening their resolve to continue with the ward**
2. **Disunity among the Africans made it easy for the Germans to defeat them**
3. **Germans were well-trained and had a discipline army**
4. **Germans had superior weapons.**
5. **The Germans received reinforcement from Germany and other countries like Somali, Sudan and guinea**
6. **Large/powerful communities which had been defeated by Germans did not join the war i.e. Hehe, Yao and Nyamwezi**
7. **The arrest/capture of African leaders by Germans demoralized the fighters resulting to their surrender**
8. **The African traditional religion which had promised that magic water could protect them from the German bullets failed hence their defeat.**
9. **Poor organizations of Africans/Leaders compared to the Germans who had a proper structure of command.**

21. a). Outline five grievances by Africans against apartheid in South Africans

(5 marks)

1. Africans were not allowed to vote for black representatives in government
2. **They were prohibited from living in urban areas/shunning facilities with whites**
3. **The pass laws restricted African movement**
4. **They were confined into Bantustans/reserves**
5. **The labour law denied them equal employment opportunities**
6. **Low quality Education prepared them for only low jobs**
7. **The land acts gave whites exclusive rights over land**

5x1=5mks

b). Explain five challenges faced by African nationalist in their struggle for majority rule in South

Africa. (10 marks)

1. **Some nationalist were arrested/determined which crippled their activities**
2. **The political parties were banned by the government making it difficult for the nationalist to coordinate their activities**
3. **The government enacted pass laws which restricted movement thus slowing down their operations**
4. **They lacked press freedom making it difficult for them to spread their ideas**
5. **They lacked advanced weapons thereby making them less effective in their armed struggle**
6. **They had different approaches in the struggle (moderate, radical wings) thus creating a loophole which was exploited by government**

**SECTION C: 30 MARKS**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THEIS SECTION.**

22. a). Name three communes that were established by French in Senegal during the colonial period.

(3 marks)

1. **St Louis**
2. **Goree**
3. **Rofisque**
4. **Dukar**

3x1=3mks

b). Describe the structure of British colonial administration in Northern African. (12 marks)

1. **The colonial secretary based in London**
2. **Under the colonial secretary was the governor who was in charge of the administration of the colony**
3. **The colony was divided into provinces headed by a resident/provincial commissioner in charge of province**
4. **The provinces were further subdivided into locations/Emirates included by chiefs Emirs**
5. **There were headmen who were in charge of the villages and assisted by emirs in matters of administration**
6. **Both the resident/provincial commissioner and district officers were British**
7. **Each province had a protectorate court (court of appeal) presided over by the resident**

6x2=12mks

23. a). What were the causes of the First World War. (5 marks)

1. **The defeat of France by Germany in the France-Prussian war made france look for an excuse to go to war.**
2. **The arms race in Europe encouraged countries to be more aggressive**
3. **The disagreements between Britain, France and Germany over morocco created tension**
4. **Nationalism in the Balkans fueled the already existing political rivalry in Europe**
5. **Dissatisfaction during the sharing of colonies at the Berlin conference created distrust among the European powers**
6. **System of alliances**
7. **The assassination of the Austria-Hungarian heir Frenz Ferdinand at Sarajevo sparked off the war**

**(5x1=5mks)**

b). Explain five reasons why Allied Powers won the world war one (WWI) (10 marks)

1. **The allied powers had more states supporting them than the central powers**
2. **Allies had more financial and industrial resources in Europe and their colonies than the central powers**
3. **The allies had powerful weapons that were used with unmatched skills**
4. **The invasion of the neutral Belgium by Germany helped to turned the world opinion against the central powers that were seen as unreasonable and arrogant**
5. **The allied sea power also contributed to their victory. It enable them to enforce a naval blockade, which caused severe food shortages among the central powers**
6. **The allied had good political leadership i.e. Lioyd George,a British premier**
7. **The Allies were united.**
8. **The entry of the USA into the war accelerated the defeat of the central powers**

(5x2=10mks)

24. a). Name three permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. (3 marks)

1. **France**
2. **China**
3. **Russia**
4. **Britain/Uk**
5. **U.S.A**

b). Explain six ways in which the United Nations provides humanitarian assistance. (12 marks)

1. **It assists refugee with clothes in order to preserve human dignity**
2. **It assist in resettling disputed persons by negotiating for their resettlement in safe areas**
3. **Itprovides relief food in drought stricken areas in order to avert loss of lives**
4. **It provides medical supplies to the evictions of war so as to restore human health**
5. **It provides shelter to the deserving cases by building houses/giving materials for constructions**
6. **It provides education to the vulnerable groups in order to promote literary**
7. **It assist in evacuating people affected by flood to a safer ground to avert suffering**
8. **It protects refugees by ensuring their respect/observance of basic human rights**