MID TERM EXAM: TERM 2 - JUNE 2024
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT (311)
FORM TWO (2) - 1 ½ HOURS

NAME..... CLASS ..... ADM NO.....

SECTION A (50 Marks)
Answer all Questions in this Section

1. Define the following terms: (4 marks)

a) Industrialization - development of industries

b) Industrial revolution – rapid growth of industries.

c) Metallic age - Period when metals were used as raw materials in tool making.

d) Scientific revolution - The scientific revolution refers to the history of science inthe early modern period, where sudden development in mathematics, physics, astronomy,biology, medicine and chemistry transformed views of society and nature.

2. Mention three early sources of energy. (3 marks)
   - Wood
   - Wind
   - Water

3. Highlight two merits of metal tools. (2 marks)
- Metallic tools were more durable. They could not break easily.
- Cutting edges of metals could be sharpened.
- Malleable Metals could be heated and reworked into deferent usable designs whenneed arose
- Metals are not prone to waste. Broken pieces can be smelted and reworked into usefulitems. For example a broken spear into an arrow.

4. List two disadvantages of bronze. (2 marks)

- The tools lost their sharpness and became blunt quickly since the metal was relativelysoft.
- Bronze was not cheap. The mixture of copper and yin had to be acquired throughtrade thus making bronze expensive.
- It was difficult to get an appropriate proportion of each of the two metals.

5. Explain two theories explaining the spread of iron working skills. (4 marks)

- It was first introduced in North Africa from the Middle East by the Phoenicians andthe Assyrians, and then spread to west, East Central and South Africa.
- The art of iron working probably developed independently in Africa as evidenced by the Archaeological evidence in Buhaya.

6. Highlight the effects of iron working in Africa. (4 marks)
- It promoted empire building. Many kingdoms and empires relied on strong iron,weapons to fight expansionist wars e.g. Egypt, Benin and Mwene Mutapa empires.
- It led to migrations especially of the Bantus who war able to protect themselvesduring the journeys using iron weapons.
- It promoted agriculture since large tracts of land could now be used to produce morefood using stronger tools.
- Adequate food resulted in population increase and later migration to areas with sparsepopulation.
- It resulted in specialization and division of labour as some people became ironsmelters while others engaged in other activities like trade.
- It stimulated construction and building works using stronger metals like iron. Betterhouses, temples and bridges were built.
- Metal technology also had an impact on religion in that metals began to be used whenperforming religious rites and in royal palaces e.g. the golden stool among the Asante.

- Trading and industrial towns developed within and around the major mining centreslike Meroe Axum, in Ghana, in Zimbabwe and in Benin.
- Trade was promoted in that sometimes iron was used as currency and others becameimportant items of long distance and regional trade.

7. Mention four characteristics of industrial revolution in Europe. (4 marks)

- The use of machines to replace human and animal labour.
- The use of steam power as a new source of energy to replace water, wind and animalpower.
- Increased exploitation and use of coal, iron and steel.
- The rise of the factory system in owns instead of the cottage industries in homes.
- The development of better forms of transport including the use of railways, roads andwater.
- Improved living standards and an increase in the human population who required moremanufactured goods.
- The production of goods on large scale. Machines worked faster than human labour.
- The development of science and the application of scientific knowledge in production.
- There was development of trade as manufactured goods were sold locally and abroad.
- The rise of modern capitalism that provided enough wealth which was then investedback into industry.
- The growth of trade Union Movements to carter for the rights of industrial workers.

8. Highlight three sources of energy used during the Industrial revolution. (3 marks)
    - Coal
    - Electricity
    - Nuclear energy
    - Steam
9. Give reasons why Britain was the first country to undergo the Industrial revolution. (3 marks)

- Availability of coal and iron ore which served as a basis for heavy industries. Coalwas a source of energy for use in the industries. Iron was used in the manufacture of machinery.
- The agrarian revolution ensured that important raw materials were available for theindustries and also made food more available for the many factory centres
- Existence of a large population which provided steady internal market for the manufactured goods/domestic local markets. There was also Availability of externalmarkets in her colonies for the industrial produce.
- Existence of cottage industries which acted as a base for industrial take-off in Britain.It was easier to turn to mass production of goods on the basis of the small scale production in cottage industries.
- Due to the enclosure act, many peasants became available to offer unskilled labourespecially following their displacement from the rural areas.
- Political stability and strong leadership that existed at the time created a condusiveenvironment for investments when compared to other European countries.
- Well developed transport and communication network e.g railway, canals, bridges,harbours and roads which promoted industrialization.
- Existence of good banking and insurance systems which gave financial help andsecurity to the industries.
- Britain had a strong navy that guarded her trade routes thus protecting her merchantsfrom foreign competition.
- Policy of free trade encouraged industrialization/ existence of the merchant and middleclass who formed

pressure groups that forced the government to adopt measures favoringtheir industries.britain had no internal customs barrier to hurt her industrial growth.

- Availability of wealth/capital that stimulated industrial revolution. Britain had accumulated a lot of wealth from her trade with other countries and her colonies inAmerica and Africa. e.g. The steam engine was made in Britain by a wealth Briton.
- Availability of industrial raw materials in her vast colonies.

10. List three social effects of industrial revolution in Europe. (3 marks)

- Creation of employment opportunities.
- Improved Standards of living.
- Population increase.
- The emergence of trade union movement.
- Rise of unemployment.

11. Mention four reasons for the rise of scientific revolution. (4 marks)

- Discovery of the New World. Exploration/conquest leading to discovery of new plant/animal life. Traditional link between navigation and astronomy + great advancesmade by Portuguese navigators fueled an interest in learning more about the stars
- Invention of the Printing Press, allowed for rapid dissemination of scientific knowledge. Numerous books and newsletters were in circulation keeping peopleinformed of science
- Rivalry among Nation-States. Constant warfare among nation-states pushed for scientific development by placing an importance on technology, or applied science.Powerful leaders of nation-states funded scientific development.
- Renaissance / birth of knowledge. During this period, Human interest in the classicalworld increased. Renaissance time made people to develop interest in research/ learning.
- The need to solve their daily life problems like shortages, disease etc. necessity is themother of all inventions.
- Financial support for governments and individuals. Governments and individualsfinanced scientific research.
- Religion failed to answer all questions. This sometimes betrayed man's belief insupernatural power thus emphasizing research.

12. Fill in the blank spaces: (3 marks)

Invention	Name
(i) **Selective breeding**	Robert Bakewall
(ii) Binomial nomenclature	Carl Linnaeus
(iii) Electricity	**Michael Faraday**
(iv) Polio vaccine	
(v) Heart transplant	Dr. Christian Benard
(vi) **Petrol vehicle**	Gottlieb Daimler

13. Mention four negative effects of scientific revolution. (3 marks)

- The consumption of chemically –treated and stored food has raised concern for foodrelated disease such as cancer and heart diseases.
- Use of pesticides and fertilizers sometimes poses the challenges of cost. Somepesticides are toxic and therefore harmful to humans and animals.
- Consistence use of fertilizers impoverishes the soil fertility. The more the fertilizer isused the more the

soil becomes infertile. 4

- Traditional crops are being threatened by biotechnology and development of hybrids.

- Scientific inventions in industry have led to industrial wastes and pollutants thatcontribute to environmental pollution. Smoke pollutes the air, machines cause noisepollution etc.
- Human life has suffered unnecessarily due to development of war weapons andaccidents on roads and aeroplanes.
- Many people have been rendered unemployed due to development of machines.
- Impact of scientific inventions on medicine
- Discovery of various medicines to treat both animals and human diseases has boostedboth curative and preventive measures in promoting health.
- Improved nutrition has reduced the number of disease that kills man. Population hasthere increased as a result of reduced death rate.
- Proper diagnosis of disease is now possible with the use of x-rays and other modernscientific methods. With accurate diagnosis, proper treatment can be given.
- The manufacture of various drugs has been facilitated by scientific discoveries. Manycompanies produce drugs that prevent and cure diseases.

14. Highlight the reasons why Third World countries have lagged behind in industrialization. (4 marks)

- Competition from goods manufactured in the developed countries; the developed nations produce goods of high quality than those manufactured by the Indian industries.
- High population in India requires that the government spare enough capital to feed thepeople. The government spends a lot of revenue in developing agriculture to feed her people.
- High poverty levels i.e. majority of the Indian population is poor and do not have adequate purchasing power for her manufactured goods/ the local market is thereforelimited.
- Lack of efficient communication and transportation infrastructure hence poormovement of goods and labour.
- Natural calamities e.g. drought and floods that destroy raw materials for industries.
- Political conflicts e.g. with neighboring Pakistan, and the civil unrest hinders industrialdevelopment.