

END TERM 3 EXAMINATIONS 2023

311/2 – F3 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT MARKING SCHEME PAPER 2

SECTION A: (25 MARKS)

1. Give **two** methods used by archaeologists to determine the age of fossils. (2mks)

-Carbon 14/Radio-carbon dating.

-Potassium-Argon dating.

- Stratigraphy.

- Geological.

- Fision-track.

- Statistical.

2 x 1

= 2mks

2. Give **one** reason why early people moved from forests to settle in grasslands. (1mk)

- These were more wild animals in grasslands/availability of food.

- The climate in the grassland was warmer.

- The grassland provided much needed water. And other relevant points

1 x 1 = 1mk

3. Give the **main** reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt. (1mk)

- Availability of water from river Nile.

1 x 1 = 1mk

4. Name two **main** methods of trade. (2mks)

- Barter system.

- Currency trade. 2 x 1 =
2mks

5. Identify **one** invention that revolutionized food preservation during the 19th century. (1mk)

- Canning process.

- Pasteurization process.

- Refrigeration process.

1 x 1 =

1mk

6. Who are credited with the first use of iron? (1mk)

-Hittites of present day Turkey.

1 x 1 =

1mk

7. Give **two** reasons that led to the decline of Meroe as an early urban centre. (2mks)

- The rise of Axum kingdom which developed east of Meroe denied Meroe access to the Red Sea causing decline in trade.

- The King of Axum subdued and destroyed Meroe in 350 A.D.

- Desertification due to deforestation led to the decline of food supply for her people.

- Deforestation caused the decline of iron industry in Merowe 2 x 1 = 2mks

8. Two uses of electricity 2x1

-for lighting.

- Used in heating and cooking

-Powering machines in industries

-used in telecommunication system

- Running of electric trains 2x1=2

9. The advantages of steel over iron

- Steel did not rust like iron
- Strong compared to iron
- Steel is not heavy like iron
- Steel could bend without breaking (2marks)

10. State the role of 'golden stool' in the Asante Kingdom during the 19th century. (1mk)

- It was a symbol of unity within the Asante empire. 1 x 1 = 1mk

11. Name the African countries that were not colonized. (2mks)

- Liberia.
- Ethiopia. 2 x 1 = 2mks

12. Name the leader of the MajiMaji

- Kinjekitile Ngwale 1x1=1

13. Identify Europeans that were interested in Matabeleland during the reign of Lobengula.

Germans,

Portuguese,

British

Boers 2x1=2

14. Who was the first Senegalese deputy to the French chamber of deputies? (1mk)

- Blaise Diagne. 1 x 1 = 1mk

15. State two objectives of African national congress. (2mks)

- To unite all black people to win majority rule in South Africa/fight for independence.
- To encourage united anti-racial activities/oppose apartheid/racial discrimination.

- To remove all forms of injustices/economic exploitation.

- To win a vote/Franchise for all the people of South Africa.

2 x 1 = 2mks

16 Outline how the independence of India and Pakistan contribute to nationalism in Africa

-The granting of independence inspired African nationalists to fight for their independence

1x1

17 State the **main** reason for the rise of African nationalism in South Africa

-The apartheid system /racial discrimination 1x1

SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

18. (a) State **three** ways in which the development of agriculture contributed to the establishment of government. (3mks)

- Agriculture led to increase in population and this necessitated need for law and order.

- From agriculture, wealth increased and there was need for government to protect the wealth.

- With agriculture, a class of wealthy people emerged who provided leadership in the society.

- Agriculture led to man settling down and living a sedentary life, there was need for law and order.

3 x 1 = 3mks

(b) Explain **six** effects of the Agrarian revolution in Britain.

(12mks)

- Increased food production, there was regular food supply and security as a result of the improved methods of farming.

- Increase in population, this was due to increased food production, low mortality rate and increased life expectancy.

- Diversification of agriculture – a variety of crops were grown, dairy animals and sheep breeds were developed.

- Emergence of landless peasants – as a result of the land enclosure system.
- Development of industries – the revolution provided the required raw materials to the industry.
- Development of large scale farming.
- Expansion of both local and international trade.
- Improved transport system e.g. roads and railways ,in order to ease the transportation of agricultural products to the market and raw materials to the industries.
- It enhanced research and scientific innovations e.g. on better methods of farming.
- Migration of British nationals to other parts of the world e.g. U.S.A Canada, South Africa and New Zealand.
- Emergence of a class of wealthy land owners.
- Development of wage or hired labour. 6 x 2 = 12mks

19. (a) State **five** factors that led to the emergence of trade. (5mks)

- Unequal distribution of resources necessary for human life.
- Desire to satisfy the various human needs, acquiring what one did not have.
- Production of surplus produce.
- Specialization e.g. in iron working, basketry leatherwork etc.
- The need to strengthen human relations for mutual benefit. 5 x 1 = 5mks

(b) Explain **five** challenges faced by the Trans-Saharan traders. (10mks)

- The journey was long and stressful.
- Attacks by hostile desert communities.
- Extreme desert temperatures.
- Many traders lost their way in the desert and ended up dying from dehydration.
- Inadequate food and water supplies.

- Many traders were killed by frequent sandstorms in the desert.
- Frequent attacks from wild animals scorpions and poisonous snakes.
- Inter-community wars disrupted their journeys and trade.
- Language barrier due to lack of a common language in which to conducted commercial transactions.
- Rivalry among traders over the monopoly and control of trade and trade routes.

5 x 2 = 10mks

20. (a) Identify three ways in which water was used as a source of energy. (3mks)

- To turn waterwheels to make weapons and copper pots
- grinding stones in flour mills.
- To turn machines in textile industries eg water frame
- To produce steam power to drive machines.

1 x 3 = 3mks

(b) Explain six social effects of the industrial revolution in Europe during the 18th century.

- Many people migrated to towns to look for jobs leading to overcrowding.
- Increased population in towns led to shortage of houses thereby resulting to the development of slums.
- There was poor sanitation which made many people to suffer from various diseases.
- The factories emitted pollutants into the air, water and land thus affecting people's health.
- Those whose did not secure employment in the industrial town engaged in crime and other social evils.
- Industrial revolution led to social stratification where the poor were discriminated by the rich, poor, middle,rich.
- Development of bourgoues –class in the society.

- Women and children were exploited because they worked for long hours for little pay.
 - Trade unions developed in order to fight for rights of industrial workers/to settle industrial disputes.
 - Due to long working schedules, some industrial workers neglected their homes leading to family breakups.
- 6 x2 = 12mks

21a).Outline five agreements betweenLewanika and Corydon in 1900. (5marks)

- The British Government was to be established in Barosteland, as the company administrator and was to report to the British High commissioner in Cape Town
- The company was to appoint and pay the administrators
- The BSACo to build schools, postal services, telegraph services and transport
- Lewanika to receive £850pounds a year a salary
- The Lozi were to have the right to game(hunting for wild animal),iron working,tree cutting for canoe building
- Batoka plateau landwas given to BSACo.
- BSACo maintained mining rights
- Lewanika was to stop witchcraft ,slavery
- Lewanika was made aParamount chief-powers were later reduced 5x1=5

(b) Explain five reasons why Lewanika of the lozi kingdom collaborated with the Europeans.

- To get help to protect his position and state as king of Lozi from internal revolt.
- To be protected against enemies like the Ndebele who were his traditional enemy.
- Lewanika was greatly influenced by missionaries to seek British protection-Colliard.
- Lewanika was urged by his friend, chief Khama of the Ngwato who spoke highly of the Europeans.
- He wanted to promote trade between his people and the British.
- Lewanika was threatened by the Portuguese the Boers and Germans, hence wanted direct British protection.

- desired western education and civilization, health
- realized the futility of resisting
- safeguard the independence of the Lozi
- to acquire material benefits 5x2=10

SECTION C *Answer any two questions(30 MARKS)*

22a).**five** economic activities of the Baganda during the pre-colonial period. (5mrks)

- Grew crops like Bananas.
 - Kept large livestock.
 - Practiced hunting and gathering
 - Participated in Trade
 - Fished in Lake Victoria
 - Boat making
 - Practiced Basket/pottery/cloth making
 - Made iron implements.

(b) Political organization of the Asante during the pre-colonial period. 10mrks

- Practiced centralized political organization.
 - The Empire comprised of three parts normally i) Kumasi /metropolitanAsante,ii) Amato and iii) conquered States(vassal states).
- The head of empire was called Asentehene
- The office of the Asentehene was hereditary.
- Kumasi was directly ruled by Asantehene
- The golden stool provided solid base for unity.
- Government of the metropolitan Asante consisted of the confederacy council made up of Kings (Omanhene) from various states.
- Each omanhene had black stool which symbolizes power over the state.

- The Kingdom had a standing army divided into various wings.
- Odwira festivals existed and was used in honouring the dead, solving disputes, swearing allegiance to the king, uniting the Asante.
- Civil servants appointed by Asantehene existed and helped in administration. (5x2=10)

23a) Give three duties of the African chiefs in Southern Rhodesia during the colonial period. (3mks)

- Collection of taxes.
- Allocation of land to Africans.
- Solving simple disputes involving Africans.
- Recruiting African labourers for settlers. 3 x 1 = 3mks

(b) Explain six effects of Direct rule in Zimbabwe. (12mks)

- There was widespread poverty and suffering among the Africans.
- Land alienation resulting in displacements of Africans.
- Most of the Africans were forced to work in mines and settler farms.
- Africans received poor facilities in towns due to racial discrimination.
- Change in social roles as African men moved to towns leaving behind women to do jobs normally done by men.
- Africans were subjected to forced labour.
- Africans were pushed into infertile reserves.
- The African traditional chiefs lost their authority and power
- Paying of taxes led to suffering and poverty
- Introduction of Christianity and education made Africans to abandon their culture
- There was Racial discrimination,

-establishment of white minority government $6 \times 2 = 12\text{mks}$

24. a) State **five** reasons for slow decolonization in Mozambique. (5mks)

- i) Portugal was poor country, she relied on colonies to sustain her economy.
- ii) There were many Portuguese companies who had invested in mines and plantations the did not want to release they investments
- iii) There were a large number of Portuguese settlers
- iv) Mozambique supplied electricity to SA and other minerals Portugal wanted to benefit
- v) Africans were not allowed to form trade union
- vi) there were few educated African
- vii) Portugal had an authoritative govt
- vii) lack of unity among Africans $5 \times 1 = 5$

b) Explain **five** problems faced by the nationalists of Mozambique under Portuguese colonialism. (10mks)

- i) Inadequate basic essential such as medicine, food and clothes.
- ii) Internal divisions within FRELIMO made the group ineffective.
- iii) Competition from rival guerilla groups such as the COREMO (revolutionary committee of Mozambique)
- iv) Assassination of FRELIMO leader Eduardo Mondalane weakened the group
- v) The FRELIMO supporters were mistreated by the Portuguese forces.
- vi) Apartheid regime of South Africa and the unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) Southern Rhodesia joined hands with the Portuguese forces to fight the Mozambicans

$5 \times 2 = 10\text{mks}$