

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 2

TERM THREE

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A [25mks] ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

1. Mention **one** method of dating fossils. [1mks]
 - i. Geological periods
 - ii. Fission track dating
 - iii. Statistical dating
 - iv. Stratigraphy
 - v. Chemical dating
 - vi. Lexico-statistics dating
2. State **two** stages of human evolution according to Charles Darwin. [2mks]
 - i. Aegytopithecus
 - ii. Dryopithecus/Proconsul
 - iii. Ramapithecus /Kenypithecus
 - iv. Australopithecus/Zinjanthropus
 - v. Homo habilis
 - vi. Homo erectus
 - vii. Homo sapiens
 - viii. Homo sapiens sapiens
3. Name the tools made by early man during the Middle Stone Age period. [1mk]
 - i. Sangoan tools i.e scappers, chisel picks, plane picks, daggers, choppers, spears
4. State **two** theories that explain the origin of agriculture. [2mks]
 - i. Diffusion theory
 - ii. Independent theory.
5. Identify the **main** item of trade from West Africa during Trans-Saharan trade. [1mk]
 - i. Gold
6. Give **one** example of international trade. [1mk]
 - i. Trans – Atlantic trade/ Indian ocean trade
7. State **two** advantages of human transport. [2mks]
 - i. It was readily available
 - ii. It was a cheap method
 - iii. It was flexible
 - iv. Was convenient
 - v. Accidents were rare.
8. Name **two** types of print media. [2mks]
 - i. News papers
 - ii. Magazines
 - iii. Journals [periodicals]
 - iv. Books
 - v. News letter

9. Give the contribution of Alexander Graham Bell in the field of industry. [1mk]
i. Invented telephone
10. Give **two** reasons why Japan emerged as an industrial power. [2mks]
i. Government reforms
ii. Energy resources
iii. Natural resources
iv. Political stability
v. Large-domestic market
vi. Education & research
vii. Capital
viii. Large population that provided market and labour. [Any other]
11. Give **one** factor for the decline of Meroe. [1mk]
i. Exhaustion of minerals
ii. Exhaustion of forests
iii. Attack by the Axum kingdom
iv. Stiff competition from neighbouring kingdom.
12. State **one** result of the invention of the wheel in Mesopotamia. [1mk]
i. Was used to move war chariots
ii. Helped in carrying agricultural produce
iii. Led to the development of roads.
iv. Used in making of pots
13. Give **one** economic reason that made European countries to scramble for colonies in Africa. [1mk]
i. Need for cheap raw materials
ii. Readily market
iii. Need for cheap labour
iv. Need to invest their surplus capital
v. Speculations that Africa had plenty of minerals.
14. State **two** reasons why indirect rule was unsuccessful in Southern Nigeria. [2mks]
i. There was linguistic disunity.
ii. People in S. Nigeria were opposed to forced labour, taxation and oppression.
iii. The educated elite resented the rule by uneducated traditional chiefs
iv. The southern people had cultural division. [any 2]
15. Give **two** colonial systems of administration [2mks]
i. Direct rule
ii. Indirect rule
iii. Assimilation policy
iv. Association
16. State **two** results of the Ndebele war with the British in 1893. [2mks]
i. Ndebele were pushed to the reserves
ii. Subjected to forced labour
iii. Subjected to taxation
iv. Cattle were confiscated

- v. Loss of lives.
- vi. Loss of independence *[any 2]*
- 17. List **two** problems encountered by nationalists in South Africa. [2mks]
 - i. Nationalists were killed.
 - ii. Nationalist were harassed by security agents.
 - iii. Many people fled to other countries.
 - iv. Trade unionists were intimidated.
 - v. Use of pass law curtailed movement of the nationalists.

SECTION B [45 MKS]

ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.

- 18.
 - a) Identify **three** ways in which early man used stone tools. [3mks]
 - i. To hunt
 - ii. To scrap animal skin
 - iii. Sharpening
 - iv. Digging roots
 - v. Skinning animals
 - b) Describe the way of life of early man during the late Stone Age period. [12mks]
 - i. Made simple tools called microliths
 - ii. Wore clothes from animal skins
 - iii. Made shelter from tree branches and grass
 - iv. Painted animals he hunted.
 - v. Decorated the body with red ochre
 - vi. Communicated using spoken language
 - vii. Started to grow crops and keeping livestock
 - viii. Buried the dead -religion
 - ix. Development of trade
 - x. Development of government
 - xi. Settled life
- 19.
 - a) Identify **three** reasons why African slaves were preferred by Europeans during Trans-Atlantic trade. [3mks]
 - i. They were stronger
 - ii. They were immune to diseases
 - iii. They were readily available,
 - iv. They were cheaper to acquire
 - v. They were easily identified because of the skin colour.

[mark any other correct]
 - b) Explain SIX factors that led to the decline of Trans- Atlantic trade. [12mks]
 - i. Humanitarian groups opposed slave trade.
 - ii. American independence of 1776.
 - iii. Development of legitimate trade

- iv. Role of economists
 - v. Development of machinery
 - vi. French revolution of 1789
 - vii. Closure of American slave market
 - viii. Christian revival movements. *[mark any other correct]*
- 20.

a) Mention **five** economic activities carried out by Buganda community in the 19th century. [5mks]

- i. Growing crops
- ii. Hunting and gathering
- iii. Trading
- iv. Livestock keeping
- v. Fishing
- vi. Pottery and basketry
- vii. Boat making and canoes
- viii. Cloth making from tree barks

b) Explain **five** factors that led to the growth of the Shona kingdom in the 19th C. [10mks]

- i. Good and able leaders e.g Chikura
 - ii. Participated in trade and therefore acquired a lot of wealth.
 - iii. Strong army for defending the community
 - iv. Farming – Availability of food
 - v. Religion- Based on Mwari cult
 - vi. Mineral resources – gold, copper
 - vii. Centralisation enhancing political order.
- 21.

a) State **three** roles of Kwame Nkrumah in the struggle for independence in Ghana. [3mks]

- i. Formed political party Convention Peoples Party.
- ii. United Africans in the struggle for independence
- iii. Started a newspaper where African grievances were published.
- iv. Held political rallies to sensitise africans

b) Explain **six** challenges faced by Front for the liberation movement of Mozambique(FRELIMO) in the struggle for independence in Mozambique.

[12mks]

- i. Ideological differences among leaders
- ii. Competition from other guerrilla movements e.g COREMO
- iii. Shortage of basic needs
- iv. Assassination of their leader Edwardo Mondlane that demoralised them
- v. Use of cruel and ruthless method by the Portuguese to suppress it
- vi. It was termed as a terrorist movement by the church.

SECTION C [30MKS]

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS.

22.

a) Outline the structure of the French system of administration in West Africa.[5mks]

- i. Minister for colonies based in France
- ii. Governor in charge of colonies [Lieutenant]
- iii. Commandant de Cercle [Province]
- iv. Chef de sub division [District]
- v. Chef de canton [location]
- vi. Chef de village [village]

b) Explain **five** effects of the British rule in Zimbabwe. [10mks]

- i. Africans were displaced from their land
- ii. Africans were subjected to poverty and suffering
- iii. Africans were pushed into reserves
- iv. African chiefs lost their authority and power over their subjects
- v. Africans chiefs betrayed their fellow Africans i.e acted as puppets of the British
- vi. Africans were subjected to heavy taxation
- vii. African traditional economy was undermined
- viii. Introduction to Christianity and western education undermined African culture
- ix. Africans were subjected to forced labour
- x. There was racial segregation
- xi. Infrastructure was improved
- xii. Led to introduction of new crops
- xiii. Led to the rise of African nationalism

23.

a) State **three** duties of Emirs in North Nigeria during colonial period. [3mks]

- i. They collected taxes
- ii. They recruited labourers for public works
- iii. They headed local government
- iv. They tried cases in the local customary courts
- v. Maintained law and order.
- vi. Appointed village heads
- vii. Communicated colonial policies to the people.
- viii. Supervised construction of roads and markets

b) Explain **six** causes of the maji maji rebellion. [12mks]

- i. The forced cotton –growing programme
- ii. Taxation
- iii. Forced labour
- iv. Employment of akindas and Jumbes
- v. Harsh German rule
- vi. Role of religion i.e Kinjekitile Ngwale
- vii. Land alienation
- viii. Desire to revenge by the Ngoni
- ix. Sexual abuse
- x. Cultural interference

xi. Desire to regain independence

24.

a) State **five** terms of Berlin conference of 1884- 1885. [5mks]

- i. Any European power claiming any region in Africa was to inform other European powers interested.
- ii. European powers were to declare their sphere of influence or areas they wished to occupy.
- iii. European power claiming a sphere of influence was required to follow it up with effective occupation
- iv. All European powers were to abolish slave trade
- v. R. Congo and Niger were to be left free and open for navigation
- vi. The European powers recognised the demands of king leopard II over Congo free state. [mark any other]

b) Explain five reasons why Samori was defeated by the French.

[10 mks]

- i. He did not receive British protection since the British did not want to conflict with French.
- ii. African rulers such as Tieba and Seku whom he came into conflict with supported the French /divide and rule policy by the French
- iii. The non-Muslims Africans supported the French since they were against islam religion
- iv. Samori used the scorched earth policy which was disliked by many people
- v. Samori lost some of his source of wealth for example the Bure Gold mines
- vi. The non-Mandinka communities did not fully support Samori since he always mistreated them.
- vii. The French had superior weapons compared to the Mandinka
- viii. The French surrounded Samori's capital at Dabakala forcing him to surrender