

**BOUKAKA CLUSTER EXAMINATIONS
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 2
END OF TERM 1 2025
MARKING SCHEME
FORM 4**

SECTION A (25MKS)

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. State two limitation of using electronics as a source of information of History and Government.

- May contain biased information
- Exaggeration of some information e.g. acted films
- Some are censored and may leave out same important information/omitted
- It is expensive
- It's only applicable when there's electricity
- It requires experts

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

2. Identify two classes of monarchical government.

- Constitutional monarchy
- Absolute monarchy

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

3. Identify two ways in which early man used tools.

- For protection against enemies
- For hunting and gathering
- For digging roots
- For constructing shelter
- For skinning/scrapping/peeling
- For cutting/chopping
- For making containers/curving
- For sharpening

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

4. Identify two uses of copper in Africa during the 19th century.

- Decoration
- Making utensils
- Medium of exchange
- Store of wealth
- Item of trade
- Making alloys

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

5. State one type of trade.

- Local
- Regional
- International

6. State two ways in which slaves were acquired during the Trans-Atlantic trade.

- Some African leaders sold their citizens as slaves
- People who failed to pay debts were sold to slave dealers/panyarring
- Lonely travellers were captured and sold
- Prisoners of war and criminals were sold
- Chiefs and traders organized raids on unsuspecting villages and sold the captured
- The weak in the society, for example orphans and widows were sold to slave dealers
- Children were enticed with sweets and later sold as slaves

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

7. Give two negative impacts of internet today.

- Addiction

- Cyber-crime
- Moral erosion e.g. pornography.
- Unemployment due to automation

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

8. Give two factors that led to the decline of Kilwa town.

- Disruption of the gold trade due to civil wars
- Constant rebellion by states weakened the city state
- The conquest and attack by the Portuguese
- Dynastic rivalries due to power struggle by some royal families led to its decline

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

9. Give two categories of chiefs in the Buganda kingdom.

- Mugema (senior chief)
- Saza chiefs
- Bataka chiefs
- Miluka
- Gombolola
- Abatongole (in charge of conquered states)

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

10. Name the leader of the British South African Company (BSACO.) in the 19th century.

- Cecil Rhodes

11. Identify two methods of colonial administration used by the British in Africa.

- Direct rule
- Indirect rule

12. Name one treaty signed by Lobengula and the British during the process of colonization.

- Moffat treaty
- Rudd concession

13. State one way through which the United Nations Organization contributed to the growth of African Nationalism.

- The U.N charter which advocated for self-determination among the colonized people

14. What was the immediate cause of 1st world war. (1 mark)

Sarajevo incident.

15. Name one agency of the UNO which deals with the problem of health (2 Marks)

World Health Organization

16. What event prompted USA to join the first world war (1 Mark)

Sinking of the Sussex\USA submarine

17. State two ways in which the Treaty of Versailles affected Germany (2 Marks)

Germany was solely blamed for the outbreak of war

Germany lost her control over her colonies

Germany was to pay war reparation of over 6.5 billion sterling pounds

Germany's army size was reduced to only 100,000 men

Her size was reduced by an 1/8 and population by 6, 500,000

Germany lost the province of Alsace and Lorraine to France

Union between Germany and Austria was prevented

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18. (a) Give five changes that led to the Agrarian Revolution in Britain.

(5marks)

- Use of machines
- Use of fertilizers
- Breeding of modern livestock\selective breeding
- Abolition of fallows
- Crop rotation

- Fencing and hedging\land enclosure system
- Scientific methods of food preservation

(b) Explain the effects of the Agrarian Revolution in Britain.

(10marks)

- Increased food production leading to population increase
- Expansion of Agro-based industries increased trade
- Need for labour caused slave trade in Africa
- Development of infrastructure e.g. roads and railways
- Many inventions to boost farming e.g. mechanical reaper by Cyrus Mac Cernic
- Migration of British people to new land e.g. America
- Led to rural-urban migration
- Urbanization
- Increased population
- Emergence of social classes.

19. (a) Give three factors that led to development of urban centres in Africa during the pre-colonial period.

(5marks)

- Existence of trade routes which linked various places lead to the development of towns and major cross roads/junctions
- Administration/royal centres later developed into towns
- Development of centres of learning later became urban centres
- Development in agriculture led to availability of food which in turn encouraged people to establish permanent settlements
- Religious centres developed into towns e.g. Kumasi
- Places that were secure attracted population and later developed into towns
- Ports and harbours which were used as calling stations for replenishment developed to urban centres
- Place where water was available developed with urban centre
- Trading activities led to the rise of convergent centres which later developed into towns **(5 x 1 = 5 marks)**

b) Explain six consequences of urbanization in Europe during the 19th century

- Expansion of trade
- Promoted social interaction among Europeans nations.
- Poor health resulting from poor working conditions and inadequate health facilities.
- Landless peasants migrated to urban centres in search of employment
- Pollution of environment by untreated industrial waste.
- Outbreak of epidemics such as cholera and typhoid due to poor sanitation.
- Increased immorality inform of alcoholism, prostitution and crime.
- Led to improvement of transport and communication.
- Starvation resulting from inadequate food supply to the large urban population.
- Strained social facilities/recreational facilities.

(6x2=12mrks)

20) Give three social reasons that led to the scramble and the partition of Africa in the 19th century by European powers.

- Christian missionaries wanted to spread Christianity.
- The humanitarians wanted to stop slave trade.
- Wanted to spread their superior culture.
- Exploration and adventure of new lands.
- Settle surplus population

(3x1=3mrks)

b) Explain six impacts of partition of Africa by European powers.

- boundaries were drawn without considering peoples wishes

- Division of communities such as the Maasai of Kenyans and Tanzania, Somalis of Somali and Somalis of Kenya.
- Collapse of some kingdoms.
- Boundary disputes led to conflicts between states.
- It led to culture erosion of African practices in the process of adopting European culture.
- Loss of many lives during military resistance.
- Destruction of property, homes and farmlands.
- Abolition of slave trade and subsequent introduction of legitimate trade.
- Loss of power by traditional rulers.
- African were introduced to world politics
- Africans were introduced to money economy.

21.

a) Give three reasons why the Ndebele were defeated by the British in 1893 – 1894

- The British army was well equipped with horses and modern weapons like Machine guns
- The Ndebele used inferior weapons
- Ndebele warriors had been weakened by small pox
- The company forces were well trained and well led. Dr. Lieder Star Jameson was a tough and ruthless commander
- The British were supported by the shona
- The death of Lobengula greatly demoralized the Ndebele warriors who surrendered.

21. (b) Briefly describe the results of the Anglo-Ndebele war at 1893-1894.

- The Ndebele lost their independence to the British
- The British took away Ndebele cattle as a war fine
- The British government recognized company rule in Matabeleland
- The defeat of the Ndebele opened the way for massive land alienation
- The Ndebele were pushed to the dry and unproductive Gwaai and Shangani reserves
- The Ndebele were subjected to forced labour and taxation
- The Ndebele system of government was dismantled and the age-set organization broken. Many Indunas were killed and those who remained were not recognized

SECTION C (30MARKS)

22. (a) Outline five grievances of Africans against Apartheid in South Africa

- Africans were not allowed to vote for black representatives in the government
- They were not allowed to live in the same urban areas with the whites
- They were prohibited from sharing same facilities with the whites like buses, toilets and schools.
- The pass laws restricted African movement
- Africans were confined into black homeland (reserves) called Bantustans
- The labour laws denied them equal employment opportunities
- Low quality educations prepared Africans for low cadre jobs
- Wanted better education for the Africans
- Peoples freedom and liberties were restricted
- The land Acts gave whites exclusive rights over land

(b) Explain five challenges faced by African Nationalists in struggle for majority rule in South Africa

- Some were arrested and detained by the apartheid government
- The political parties were banned by the government making it difficult for the nationalists to coordinate their activities.
- They lacked unity, rendering their struggle less effective
- Pass laws restricted the movement of Africans thus hampering their interactions
- They lacked adequate funds to finance the struggle thus slowing down their operations

- The government banned African newspapers making it difficult to spread their ideas
- They lacked advanced weapons to fight effectively against the Apartheid police
- Ideologies differences among leaders ie moderates, communists and radicals created a loophole which was exploited by the Apartheid government to divide the nationalists
- Some nationalists were killed, breaking the morale of other freedom fighters
- The apartheid government was too harsh and cruel. It used brutal methods against the Africans
- The government frequently declared states of emergency in South Africa and always ran a police state. This threatened African nationalists.
- Use of divide and rule policy to divide the Africans.

23.a) Name three former French colonies in west Africa. (3marks)

Senegal

- Mali
- Dahomey/ Benin
- Mauritania
- Guinea
- Niger
- Upper volta/Bukina Faso
- Cote-d Vore

b) Explain six reasons for the failure of policy of assimilation in French West Africa

- There was opposition by local people
- The traditional African rulers resisted since they did not want to lose their authority and influence over people.
- The French traders in west Africa were opposed to the system because they wanted to enjoy commercial monopoly.
- The missionary school system of education emphasized reading the Bible and writing at the expense of indiscriminating the African/segregation in provision of mission education.
- It was an expensive policy to implement and sustain
- Nationalism conflicted with the policy of assimilation.
- The Muslims hated being converted to Christianity by French.
- The French people feared out numbered in the French parliament.

24.a) State three causes of the first World War.

- Military alliance such as the triple entente which created tension and threatened world peace.
- Colonial rivalry especially between Britain and France caused a lot of tension.
- Demand for raw material for industrial good by the European powers threatened world peace and security.

- The 1st and 2nd Moroccan crisis which increased tensioned among European powers e.g between Germany and France.
- Arms race among nations which made them aggressive and threatened world peace.
- The Balkans wars which increased international tension.
- The need for revenge worsened the international situation e.g France had lost during Franco-Prussian war.
- Assassination of arch-duke Frank-Ferdinand and his wife Sophie in Sarajero in Bosnia. Any 3×1=3mks

**b) Explain six reasons why the league of Nations failed to preserve World peace.
(12marks)**

- Inability to settle world peace between member member states e.g 1937 Japan invaded Manchuria in china.
- Lack of military strength with which to implement its objective.
- Shortage of funds to facilitate the activities of the league.
- Lack of commitment and support by major powers e.g USA, Italy.
- In 1935 Benito Mussolin of Italy invaded Ethiopia and pulled out of the league.
- Germany violated the treaty of Versailles with impunity.
- Nations continued to sign secret treaties in violation of the league of nations.
- USAs rejection of the league made it weak
- Nations continued to act as sovereign states and refused to take their cases to international court of justice.
- Many countries associated the league with allies and therefore considered it partisan.

Any 6×2=12 mks