

MARANDA HIGH SCHOOL
311/2 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER TWO
MOCK EXAMINATION, MAY 2025
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. Give the meaning of the term 'History'. (1 mark)

- i. History is the study of man's past chronological events.
- ii. History is a branch of knowledge which deals with past events of human beings and their response to their environment over the years.

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

2. State two characteristics of Homo habilis. (2 marks)

- i. Developed thumb for grasping.
- ii. Communicated using elementary speech.
- iii. Was about 5 feet tall
- iv. Had higher brain capacity of about 500-800cc.
- v. The shape of the skull resembles modern man.
- vi. He had small teeth and small jaws.

(First 2x1=2 marks)

3. Give one way in which the agrarian revolution in England affected the lives of small-scale farmers. (1 mark)

- i. It displaced the poor people/landlessness
- ii. It forced the poor people to migrate to urban centres in search of livelihood or employment.
- iii. It increased pauperism in Europe. _Poverty
- iv. Created immigration to other parts of the world.

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

4. Name the oldest method of trade in the history of human civilization. (1 mark)

Barter trade.

(1x1=1 mark)

5. State one results of space exploration. (1 mark)

- i. Space exploration has promoted scientific research.
- ii. New discoveries have been made due to space exploration and this has increased man's understanding of the universe.
- iii. It has promoted the production of complicated weapons which is dangerous to human race.
- iv. It has facilitated scientific and technological development.
- v. Information about outer space may make it possible to make rain and make long-range weather forecast more accurately than before.
- vi. Reports derived from weather satellite can act as warning systems about impending storm.

- vii. Spacecrafts continue to provide information about conditions in space in particular about the weather.

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

6. Identify two modern means of print media.

(2 marks)

- (i) Newspapers; (vi) Brochures;
- (ii) Magazines; (vii) Braille
- (iii) Journals; (viii) Posters
- (iv) Periodicals; (ix) Pamphlets
- (x) Newsletters
- (xi) Diaries

(v) Books;

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

7. Give one limitation in using steam as a source of industrial power during the 19th century.

(1 mark)

- i. Steam production depended on coal and so it was expensive.
- ii. It was inaccessible for domestic use since it was only convenient for use in heavy machines in factories.
- iii. Steam engines were heavy and cumbersome hence hard to operate.

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

8. State two functions of Kilwa as an urban centre.

(2 marks)

- i. Trading centre e.g. gold trade conducted in Kilwa.
- ii. Defence centre, since it was an island, it was easily defensible.
- iii. Religious centre as many mosques for Islamic worship are found there.
- iv. Administrative centre as it housed palaces for rulers.
- v. It was a major Arab and Muslim settlement along the east African coast.
- vi. It served as a link between the coast and southern Tanzania hinterland.

(First 2x1=2 marks)

9. Give two importance of Odwira festival in the ancient kingdom of Ashanti (2 marks).

- i. Promoted unity in the kingdom.
- ii. It brought the kings together to pledge loyalty /pay tribute /allegiance to the Asantehene/emperor.
- iii. It provided the opportunity for the kings to settle disputes between states.
- iv. It provided the opportunity for the kings to honour the dead.

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

10. Give one reason why the second location of Samouri Toure's empire was not as good as the first one during his war with the French.

(1 mark)

- i. He was cut off from his gold mines at Bure which made him lack revenue to sustain his army.
- ii. He was cut off from Freetown where he used to buy firearms.
- iii. His southern frontier of the empire was open to French attacks from the Ivory Coast.
- iv. Samouri was at war with the communities which he had attacked in his expansion campaign in his second empire.

- v. He was surrounded by his enemies from all sides with the occupation of the Asante Empire by the British.

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

11. State two reasons why the British used direct rule in Zimbabwe. (2 marks)

- i. They desired to control the economy of Zimbabwe to maximize profits.
- ii. The indigenous/local political institutions based on induna system had been destroyed during British occupation of Zimbabwe.
- iii. To ensure complete control of Africans/to end African resistance.
- iv. Existence of the British South African Company personnel on the spot who were familiar with the area as well as the British system of administration.
- v. The British South African Company had enough finance to pay administrative officers.
- vi. Favourable climatic conditions and the expected rich mineral deposits attracted many settlers who later provided the necessary personnel.
- vii. The British aimed at establishing a British dominion settlement.

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

12. State two ways in which the colonial government in South Africa restricted the nationalist activities. (2 marks)

- i. Arresting and detaining political leaders.
- ii. Banning of political parties.
- iii. Press censorship/banning African newspapers.
- iv. Outlawing trade unions.
- v. Divide and rule/ creating Bantustans which isolated Africans.
- vi. Enacting pass law that restricted movement of African nationalists/emerging laws that restricted Africans from meeting.
- vii. Brutal treatment of arrested African nationalists.

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

13. Give the immediate factor that made U.S.A to join the Second World War on the allies side. (1 mark)

Attack of American fleet at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii by Japan without warning. (1x1= 1 mark)

14. Name two countries that were members of the allied powers during the First World War (2 marks)

- i. France
- ii. Russia
- iii. Great Britain
- iv. Serbia
- v. Montenegro
- vi. Belgium
- vii. U.S.A
- viii. Japan
- ix. Portugal

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

15. Identify the organ of the United Nations Organization which is like the parliament of nations. (1 mark)

The UN General Assembly. (First 2x1= 2 marks)

16. Give one function of the authority of heads of states and governments of the Common Market for East and South Africa. (COMESA). (1 mark)

- i. Supreme policy -making organ of COMESA.
- ii. Directs/controls the performance of executive functions of the COMESA.
- iii. Controls the achievements of the aims /objectives.

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

17. State two economic achievement of the Arusha declaration of 1967 adopted by president Nyerere in Tanzania. (1 mark)

- i. It led to increased agricultural production.
- ii. It led to creation of surplus for local and foreign markets.
- iii. It led to development of small-scale industries in rural areas.
- iv. It led to increased fibre production leading to development of textile industry.

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

SECTION B

18.(a). What were the advantages of the discovery of fire by the early man? (5 marks)

- i. It enabled early man to cook food
- ii. Fire was used to keep people warm
- iii. It was used to protect people against wild animals/security
- iv. It was used to clear bushes to facilitate settlement
- v. Fire was used for lighting at night
- vi. Fire was used to sharpen tips of tools
- vii. Fire was used for hunting
- viii. It was used for hardening pots
- ix. It was used for extracting poison from plants.
- x. It was used for communication.

(Any 5x1= 5 marks)

(b). Describe five cultural practices of *Homo erectus* during the middle Stone Age period (10 marks).

- i. Improved stone tools through the use of Levallois method.
- ii. Invented fire which they used for cooking, lighting, warming and protecting against wild animals.
- iii. Made and lived in caves for more permanent settlement and security.
- iv. Man lived in small camps/groups for security purposes.
- v. Made clothes out of animal skins by scrapping them clean, using efficient tools. Man started wearing animal skins as clothing, he also painted his body using red Ochre. He also wore necklaces made of bones and seeds.

- vi. Created leisure activities such as artwork. Man carried out Rock painting on cave walls where they drew pictures of the animals they hunted / Rock art.
- vii. Developed language for effective communication.
- viii. Migrated to warmer regions/areas.

(First 5x2= 10 marks)

19.(a). **Give three factors that led to industrialization in Japan in the 19th Century. (3 marks)**

- i. The Just-in-time (JIT) production method enhanced fast but apt precision on industrial production to meet the demand on time.
- ii. Existence of enterprising citizens in Japan that was always focussed and willing to undertake risks in business.
- iii. Long period of political stability encouraged investment in industrial establishments.
- iv. Large population that provided a ready domestic market for industrial products.
- v. Availability of skilled and unskilled labour for industries from the large population.
- vi. Compulsory education that emphasized on science and technology boosted research and development in production of industrial goods.
- vii. Foreign aid and technical aid from USA helped in the diversification if industry and economy in general.
- viii. Free market economy encouraged commercial and industrial investment.
- ix. Availability of natural resources such as cotton and silk enabled the development of textile industries.
- x. Good transport systems such as railways and roads enabled transportation of raw materials to the industries/finished products to the market.
- xi. Government measures such as constructing modern railways and harbours/adopting scientific and technical education system encouraged the growth of industries.
- xii. Geographical factors. Japanese topography is not suitable for agriculture hence industrialization was encouraged as an alternative means of earning a living.
- xiii. Development of banking systems in Japan that granted investors loans at subsidized rates.
- xiv. Foreign expatriates deployed in Japanese industries brought new technology for the industrial growth.
- xv. High quality products manufactured through domestic competitions.

(First 3x1= 3 marks)

(b). **Explain six challenges facing industrialization in India. (12 marks)**

- i. Competition from the developed countries that produce cheaper high-quality goods than India.
- ii. Poor means of transport such as roads and railways has hindered exploitation of some natural resources.
- iii. Inadequate capital to finance industrialization/to exploit natural resources.
- iv. Low purchasing power due to poverty has limited local market for manufactured goods.
- v. Political conflicts in India for example between Muslims and Hindus has hindered investment in industries.

- vi. Natural calamities such as floods, cyclones and drought have affected industrialization.
- vii. Inadequate technical skills for the exploitation of natural resources.
- viii. Over-exploitation by the colonial masters has reduced the natural resources/raw materials required in industries.
- ix. The caste system in India is too conservative and this has made them unable to exploit the modern opportunities.
- x. Indian suffers massive brain-drain.
- xi. The HIV/AIDS pandemics are spreading at a faster rate in India.

(First 6x2= 12 marks)

20.(a). **Name three officials who assisted the Kabaka of Buganda to administer the kingdom.**
(3 marks)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| i) Katikiro/prime minister | ii) Omulamuzi/chief justice |
| iii) Omuwanika/treasurer | iv) Mugema/senior chief |
| v) Bataka/clan minor chief | vi) Musenero/chief butler |
| vii) Mfumbiro/chief baker | viii) Ubanga/queen mother. |
| | (x) Queen sister |

ix) Court officials/ Pages

(First 3x1= 3 marks)

(b). **Describe the social organization of the Baganda during the pre-colonial period.**
(12 marks)

- i. The Baganda were organized in clans each with its own traditions
- ii. The Baganda were divided into four social classes: ruling class/chiefs/peasants/slaves
- iii. Kabaka was regarded as semi divine
- iv. The Baganda believed in supreme creator (Katonda)
- v. There existed many other gods/deities among the Baganda e.g. Kibuuka, Mukasa
- vi. The Baganda believed in the existence of people who had supernatural powers known as 'Balu bale'. They were consulted through prophets
- vii. The Baganda had religious leaders including prophets and medicine people who guided the people on spiritual life
- viii. There existed sorcerers (Bolopo) who were greatly feared because they could cause harm
- ix. There were shrines where the Baganda conducted their worship
- x. They practiced polygamous marriage
- xi. They practiced division of labour
- xii. They were later converted to Christianity and Islamic religion due to contacts with the Arab-Swahili traders and Europeans in the 19th century.

(Any 6x2= 12 marks)

21.(a). **Give five reasons why Lewanika of the Lozi collaborated with the British during the colonization of Africa.**
(5 marks)

- i. Lewanika collaborated with the British in order to protect his kingdom against the Germans/Portuguese/European enemies.
- ii. Lewanika desired western education and civilization and wanted the British to introduce it in his country/wanted his son to be educated.

- iii. Lewanika wanted the British to protect him against his internal enemies/Lewanika wanted to safeguard his position.
- iv. Lewanika was encouraged to collaborate with the British by King Khama of the Ngwato who had already sought British protection against the Boers.
- v. Lewanika saw the futility a stronger power like Britain, so he chose to collaborate.
- vi. Lewanika wanted the British to protect his kingdom from attack by other African communities such as the Ndebele and Shona.
- vii. Lewanika was influenced by the European missionaries who had visited earlier to collaborate.
- viii. Lewanika collaborated in order to preserve the economic structure of his people.
- ix. Desire for the promotion of trade between Britain and the Lozi.

(First 5x1= 5 marks)

(b). Explain five results of the Maji Maji Rebellion in Central Tanganyika between 1905 and 1907. (10 marks)

- i. There was great destruction of property as Germans used scorched-earth policy burning down houses and crops.
- ii. It led to depopulation in the area as many Africans died during the war/from famine caused by the revolt.
- iii. Displacement of those who survived the war/famine as they moved to other areas to search for food.
- iv. Some of the leaders of the rebellion were arrested/ executed by the Germans.
- v. The people of south eastern Tanganyika learnt that it was important to unite against a common enemy if they needed to attain freedom.
- vi. Africans learnt that it was futile to resort to armed resistance against a colonial master possessing better weapons.
- vii. The Germans learnt a lesson from the Maji Maji and resolved to make some reforms/Germans stopped taking Africans for granted.
- viii. The failure of the magic water to protect the African fighters from the German bullets made Africans to lose faith in their religion.
- ix. There were ill feelings among the African communities due to their varied roles during the war.
- x. The war undermined German economy in Tanganyika since numerous economic activities came to stand still.

(First 5x2= 10 marks)

SECTION B

22.(a). Describe three ways in which the UN Security Council promotes world peace.

(3 marks)

- i. It calls some members to provide forces or to facilitate military aggression to some members
- ii. They investigate any dispute/ situation that may lead to international friction.

- iii. To maintain international peace and security through advising members on ways of settling disputes peacefully.
- iv. It calls upon member states to solve their disputes peacefully.
- v. It admits/suspends and expels members from the UN.
- vi. It may decide what military action is to be taken by members.
- vii. It regulates the production and use of dangerous arms such as nuclear bombs.
- viii. it can authorize diplomatic/economic sanctions against aggressive states.

(First 3x1= 3 marks)

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

(12 marks)

- i. It assists refugees / displaced persons with clothes in order to preserve human dignity.
- ii. It assists in resettling displaced persons by negotiating for their resettlement in safe areas.
- iii. It provides relief food in drought-stricken areas in order to avert loss of lives.
- iv. It provides medical supplies to the victims of war/other calamities so as to restore human health.
- v. It provides shelter to the deserving cases by building houses/giving materials for construction.
- vi. It provides education to vulnerable groups in order to promote literacy.
- vii. It assists in evacuating people affected by flood to safer grounds to avert suffering.
- viii. It protects refugees by ensuring their respect/observance of basic human rights.

(First 6x2= 12 marks)

23.(a). Why was the economic community of western African States (ECOWAS) formed?

(5 marks)

- i. To promote economic cooperation among west African states
- ii. To promote unity and solidarity among member states.
- iii. To create a customs union in the states to promote industrial development among member states.
- iv. To promote cultural interaction among member states.
- v. To promote peace in the region.
- vi. To improve the living standards of the people in member states.
- vii. To set up technical/specialized commissions of mutual interest.
- viii. To ensure free movement of goods, within the area by removing trade barrier among member states.
- ix. To develop Agriculture, commerce and industry as well as other sectors of the economy.

(Any 5x1= 5 marks)

(b). Explain five differences between the Organizations of African Unity and the African Union.

(10 marks)

- i. The structure of the African union is more elaborate than that of the organization of the African unity/the African union has more organs than Organization of the African unity.

- ii. African union unlike the Organization of the African Unity was mandated to intervene in the international affairs of member states that violate human rights.
- iii. African union is viewed as an organization of African peoples while organization of African unity was an organization of African executives.
- iv. African union has an ambitious economic development agenda for Africa whereas organization of African unity was mainly concerned with political issues of the continent.
- v. African union has an accountability mechanism/the African peer review mechanism while the Organization of African Unity lacked it.
- vi. The OAU was formed by independent African countries to fight colonialism whereas AU focuses on the challenges facing African countries today.
- vii. The AU had established the court of justice to handle cases involving victims within the member states while OAU lacked this agency
- viii. The AU unlike the OAU has established a close working relationship with countries of the world through information communication to ensure globalization.
- ix. African union has proposed creation of African standing army whereas OAU did not think of it.

(First 5x2= 10 marks)

24(a). Give three reasons why there were civil wars in the democratic republic of Congo immediately it attained independence. (3 marks)

- i. On 5th July 1960 Africans in the army staged a mutiny demanding an end to Belgians domination.
- ii. The Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba wanted a unitary system of government while the president Kasavubu wanted federal. This caused division among them.
- iii. Patrice Lumumba the prime minister was assassinated in 1961 and this led to anger and rebellion among his followers.
- iv. Moise Tshombe of Katanga and Albert Kalonji took advantage of the crisis in Congo and declared the session in 1960.

(First 3x1= 3 marks)

(b). Explain six political developments that have taken place in Tanzania since independence (12 marks)

- i. In 1964 Tanganyika and Zanzibar formed apolitical union which became known as United Republic of Tanzania with Julius Nyerere appointed as the president and Karume as first vice president.
- ii. in 1977 there was the creation of the Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) which made Tanzania to be a one-party state.
- iii. In 1967 Nyerere launched an ideology of African socialism through the Arusha declaration which was a strategy for Tanzania's political, social and economic development.
- iv. In 1972 Karume was assassinated and Aboud Jumbe took over as vice president.

- v. In 1979 Tanzania waged war against Uganda when Idi Amin invaded Tanzania to annex the Kagera province.
- vi. In 1985 there was a constitutional amendment which introduced the seat of Prime Minister Ali Hassan Mwinyi replaced Nyerere who went to retirement.
- vii. The Transfer of the country's capital from Dar-es-Salaam to Dodoma to provide services closely to the people.
- viii. In May 1992 a constitutional amendment allowed a multi-party system of government in Tanzania.
- ix. In 1995 Tanzania conducted the first multi-party elections and Mkapa was elected president.
- x. Tanzania has supported liberation movement in African countries such as Mozambique and Angola by providing them with financial and material support.

(First 6x2= 12 marks)

