

MARKING SCHEME: **HISTORY & GOVERNMENT FORM 4**

MID-TERM 2 EXAM 2026

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

1. Relationship between History and Government:

History is the study of past events, while Government is the study of how people are governed; History provides the background/context upon which modern government systems are built. (1mk)

2. Tools of Middle Stone Age:

Sangoan tools, Tanged tools, Scrapers, Flake tools. (Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

3. Agriculture in Egypt:

Presence of the River Nile which provided water for irrigation and fertile silt during flooding. (1mk)

4. Metals in Pre-colonial Africa:

Iron, Gold, Copper, Bronze. (Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

5. Disadvantages of bird messaging:

They could be preyed upon/killed; they could get lost; they could only carry limited/short messages; affected by weather. (Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

6. Advantage of steam engine:

It provided a faster and more reliable source of power that could carry heavier loads than animal power. (1mk)

7. Medical discoveries (19th Century):

Chloroform (Anesthesia) by James Simpson; Penicillin by Alexander Fleming; Germ theory by Louis Pasteur; Antiseptic surgery by Joseph Lister. (Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

8. Growth of Meroe:

Availability of iron ore/growth of iron working industry; strategic location at the junction of trade routes. (1mk)

9. Head of Shona:

Mwenemutapa (Mwene Mutapa). (1mk)

10. Methods of acquiring colonies:

Treaty making/signing; Use of force/Military conquest; Treachery/Deception; Company rule. (Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

11. Why Indirect Rule in N. Nigeria:

Lack of enough British personnel; to reduce the cost of administration; existence of an organized system of government (Sokoto Caliphate). (1mk)

12. Functions of ICJ:

Settling legal disputes submitted by states; giving advisory opinions on legal questions referred by international organs. (Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

13. Triple Entente Leader:

Britain (King George V) / France (Raymond Poincaré). (1mk)

14. Failure of League of Nations:

Lack of its own military/army; The USA refused to join; Lack of financial resources; Member states concerned with national interests. (Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

15. UN promoting human rights:

Through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; sending observers to monitor elections; sanctioning countries that violate rights. (1mk)

16. ANC Military Wing:

Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation). (1mk)

17. Function of US Executive:

To implement/enforce federal laws; to formulate foreign policy. (1mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)**Question 18****(a) Invention of the Wheel (3 marks)**

- Facilitated movement of heavy loads.
- Led to development of animal-drawn carts.
- Improved speed of travel on land.

(b) Factors for Agrarian Revolution in Britain (12 marks)

- Enclosure system: Consolidated small land fragments into large farms.
- Mechanization: Seed drill and horse-drawn hoe.
- Selective Breeding: Robert Bakewell (superior livestock).
- Crop Rotation: Norfolk four-course system (turnips, clover, wheat, barley).
- Fertilizers: Use of manure and chemical fertilizers.
- Infrastructure: Improved roads and railways to reach urban markets.

Question 20**(b) Consequences of the Partition of Africa (12 marks)**

- • Loss of Independence: African states lost sovereignty.
- Language and Culture: Introduction of European languages.
- Boundary Disputes: Arbitrary borders split ethnic groups.
- Religion: Spread of Christianity.
- Infrastructure: Railways/roads built for extraction of materials.
- Exploitation: Forced labor, heavy taxation, and loss of fertile land.

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Question 22

(b) Effects of World War II (12 marks)

- • Rise of Superpowers: USA and USSR dominant.
- Formation of the UN: To prevent future global conflicts.
- Decolonization: Accelerated movement for independence in Africa/Asia.
- Massive Destruction: Immense loss of human life and infrastructure.
- Economic Impact: Marshall Plan for rebuilding Europe.
- Social Changes: Focus on human rights and women in workforce.

Question 24

(b) Functions of the US President (12 marks)

- • Head of State: Ceremonial duties and international representation.
- Chief Executive: Implementation of federal laws.
- Commander-in-Chief: Head of the US Armed Forces.
- Legislative Role: Veto power and State of the Union address.
- Diplomatic Role: Negotiating treaties.
- Appointing Authority: Nominates federal judges and cabinet members.