**FORM 3**

**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2**

**SECTION A: (25mks)**

1. Identify one specific tool invented by Homo Sapiens that greatly improved his way of life (1mk)
* Microlithic tool/microlith
1. Identify the term used to refer to animal and plant remains found by Charles Darwin (1mk)
* Fossils
1. Identify two sub species of the Homo Sapiens (2mks)
* Cro-magnon
* Neanderthal man
* Rhodesian man
1. Why is the period of early man referred to as Stone Age? (1mk)
* Early man used mainly stone as raw material to make tools and weapons
1. Name the famous building in Athens built in honour of the goddess Athena (1mk)
* The Parthenan
1. Who discovered penicillin? (1mk)
* Alexander Flemming
1. State two advantages of using bicycles as a mode of transport (2mks)
* Cheap to buy and maintain
* Can be used in inaccessible areas
1. State two factors responsible for the decline of Merowe as an urban centre (2mks)
* Rise of Axum in the East
* Exhaustion of iron ore/Deforestation
* Deforestation caused decline of iron industry
1. Identify the title given to the state kings in the Asante Kingdom (1mk)
* Omanhene
1. Give the main advantage of the cell phone (1mk)
* It is portable/portability
1. Identify two treaties that Lewanika of the Lozi signed with the British (2mks)
* Otto Van Bismarck
1. Which European leader was responsible for convening of the Berlin conference 1884 – 1885? (1mk)
* Lochner treaty
* Corynden treaty
* Lawley treatytreaty with Harry Ware
1. Give two strategies employed by Samori Toure in his war of resistance against the French (2mks)
* Scorched-earth-policy
* Guerilla warfare
1. Apart from river Congo, name the river that was declared free to all Europeans for navigation at the Berlin conference (1mk)
* River Niger
1. What was the main contribution of religion in the Maji maji uprising against German rule in Tanganyika? (1mk)
* Unifying factor
1. Give two reasons why the British adopted the system of indirect rule in Northern Nigeria (2mks)
* It had succeeded in India and Uganda
* Lack of enough personnel
* Indirect rule was cost-effective
* Helped dilute African resistance
* Poor transport and communication network in the vast protectorate
* Existence of a well established system of government based on Islamic law
1. Define the term the Egyptian question in the scramble and partition of Africa (1mk)
* Refers to the ownership of the Suez Canal in Egypt
1. List two communes in Senegal where Assimilation was successfully applied (2mks)
* St. Louis
* Rufisque
* Dakar
* Goree

**SECTION B (45mks)**

**Answer any three questions**

1. a) What factors led to the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia? (5mks)
* Existence of indigenous crops e.g. wheat, barley & existence of indigenous animals
* High rainfall from Zaygroes mountains
* Fertile soils
* Availability of water for irrigation from Tigris-Euphrates
* Settlement of Suwerians who had knowledge on agriculture
* Availability of farm implements (1x5=5mks)

b) Explain five factors that have led to shortage of food in Third World countries (10mks)

* + Poor methods of farming
	+ Poor infrastructure
	+ Adverse weather conditions
	+ Political upheavals and political instability
	+ Rural-urban migration
	+ Over reliance syndrome
	+ Neglect of drought resistance crops
	+ Lack of storage facilities
	+ Poor economic planning
	+ HIV/AIDS pandemic
	+ Cash crop farming at the expense of food crops (2x5=10mks)
1. a) Give three stages of evolution of man (3mks)
* Aegytopithecus
* Dryopithecus Africans/proconsul
* Kenyapithecus/Ramapithecus
* Australopithecus/Zinjathropus/Nut cracker
* Homo habilis

 b) Describe six ways in which the discovery of fire improved man’s way of life (12mks)

* + Used to roast/cook thus stopped eating raw food
	+ Used to provide warmth when it was clod
	+ Used to provide light at the dwelling places
	+ Improved hunting
	+ Used to frighten wild animals thus improved security
	+ Tool making was improved/was used to harden tips of tools
	+ Communication between people living at different places became possible
	+ Man preserved food by drying it over fire
	+ Enabled man to migrate to colder places(2x6=12mks)
1. a) Identify three ways in which water was used in industries during the 18th century (3mks)
* To turn waterwheels/grinding stones in flour mills
* To wash/clean machines
* To cool machines
* To turn spinning machines in textile industries
* To produce steam to drive machines

 b) Explain six social results of the Industrial revolution in Europe during the 18th century (12mks)

* + Many people migrated to towns to look for jobs leading to overcrowding
	+ Increased population in towns led to shortage of houses/development of slums
	+ Poor sanitation which made people to suffer from various diseases
	+ Factories emitted pollutants into the air, water & land thus affecting people’s health
	+ Those who did not secure employment in the towns engaged in crimes & other social evils
	+ Led to social stratification i.e. rich & poor
	+ Women & children were exploited because they worked long hours
	+ Trade unions developed in order to fight for the rights of the workers
	+ Led to family break ups as some industrial workers neglected their homes
1. a) Identify five causes of Maji maji rebellion in 1905 – 1907 (5mks)
* Forced labour
* Taxation
* Land alienation
* Germans mistreated Africans e.g. flogging, whipping them
* Africans disliked Jumbes & Akidas
* Africans were inspired by Kinjekitile Ngwale
* Rape of women – Ngindo by Europeans
* Ngoni wished to revenge for the Ngoni massacre
* Germans despised African culture
* Africans were forced to grow cotton on infertile land (1x5=5mks)

 b) Why were the African communities defeated by the Germans during maji maji rebellion?

 (10mks)

* + Africans had inferior weapons which could not match German modern weapons
	+ German soldiers were well trained
	+ Disunity among Africans i.e. some collaborated with Germans
	+ Use of scorched-earth-policy led to famine thus weakening Africans.
	+ Magic water failed to protect Africans from German bullets
	+ Capture & execution of African leaders demoralized the fighters
	+ Germans got reinforcement which strengthened their fight against Africans
	+ Large powerful communities e.g. Hehe, Chagga and Nyamwezi did not join the war since they had been defeated by the British
	+ Africans were not well coordinated in their fight

**SECTION C (30mks)**

**Answer any two questions**

1. a) Identify 3 European powers that acquired colonies in Africa. (3mks)
* Britain
* France
* Germany
* Portugal
* Belgium

 b) Explain six reasons why the Lozi collaborated with the British during colonization (12mks)

* + Lewanika collaborated in order to protect his kingdom against Germans and Portuguese/European enemies
	+ Lewanika desired western education and civilization for his people
	+ Lewanika wanted the British to protect him against his internal enemies/safeguard his position
	+ He was encouraged to collaborate by chief Khama of the Ngwato who had already collaborated
	+ Lewanika saw the futility of resisting a strong power like Britain so he chose to collaborate
	+ He wanted to promote trade between the British and his people
	+ He was influenced by missionaries e.g. Francois Coilland
	+ Lewanika wanted to protect his kingdom from attacks by other African communities e.g. Ndebele (2x6=12mks)

 24. a) Give three economic activities of the Baganda in the pre-colonial period (3mks)

* + Grew crops e.g. bananas
	+ Practiced hunting and gathering
	+ Engaged in trade – long distance trade
	+ Fished in Lake Victoria
	+ Made clothes from barks
	+ Practiced basketry & pottery
	+ Iron working (1x3=3mks)

 b) Describe the political organization of the Buganda in the pre-colonial period (12mks)

* + Headed by king - Kabaka
	+ Kingship was hereditary
	+ Kabaka was assisted by prime minister. Treasurer and chief justice
	+ Had parliament called Lukiiko
	+ Had standing army
	+ Kingdom divided into Sazas headed by Saza chief
	+ Saza further divided into Gombolola under Gombolola chiefs
	+ Gombolola further divided into Miluka under Miluka chiefs (2x6=12mks)
1. a) Outline five reasons why Samori Toure’s second empire was not suitable (5mks)
* He was cut off from his gold mine at Bure
* He was cut off from Freetown where he used to buy fire arms
* The southern frontier of his empire was open to French attacks from Ivory Coast
* He was surrounded by enemies from all sides
* He was at war with the communities he had attacked during his expansion campaign

 b) Explain five factors that led to the defeat of Samori Toure by the French (10mks)

* + The constant movement of his army and people denied him time to concentrate on gainful activities resulting in inadequate food supplies
	+ The scorched-earth-policy he employed when fighting made his people impoverished and they turned against him
	+ Some African communities in the area supported the French against Samori Toure e.g. Tieba of Sikasso and Ahmed Sekou of Tuklor Empire
	+ The French had superior weapons
	+ Non-Mandinka and non Muslim in his empire supported the French because he had mistreated them.
	+ The British refused to support Samori Toure against the French
	+ Establishment of second empire to the East denied him access to fire arms
	+ He was cut off from Bure gold mines

(2x5=10mks)