* + 1. **History and Government Paper 2 (311/2)**
	+ May contain biases/exaggerations.
	+ Information may be misinterpreted/misunderstood by readers.
	+ There may be factual errors/omissions/contradictions by the authors.
	+ These sources are limited to literate members of the society.
	+ They are expensive to obtain/procure. ***(Any 2 x 1=2 marks)***

2.

* There were more wild animals in the grasslands/availability of food.
* The climate in the grasslands was warmer.
* The grasslands provided much needed water. ***(Any 1x1=1 mark)***

3.

* Basin.
* Canal.
* Shadoof. ***(Any 1x1=1mark)***

4.

* Making utensils.
* Making ornaments.
* To make weapons.
* As a medium of exchange/trade item.
* It was mixed with other metals to make alloys.
* It is used for making tools.
* It is used as a trade item.
* It is used to make statues. ***(Any 2x1 = 2 marks)***

5.

* Canning process.
* Pasteurization process.
* Refrigeration process. ***(Any 1x1 = 1 mark)***

6.

* It’s effectiveness depends on weather.
* The message could be missed if no one is on the look out.
* It can only be used to cover short distances.
* Range of messages passed was limited. ***(Any 2 x 1=2 marks)***

7.

* It’s cumbersome to transport bulky goods.
* There is a problem of storing the goods.
* It’s difficult to determine the exact values of some goods.
* There is frequent lack of double coincidence of wants.
* Some goods may not be divided into smaller quantities. ***(Any 2 x 1=2 marks)***

8. It is the concentration of people in certain places which grow large to be called towns/cities. ***(1 mark)***

9.

* To maintain law and order.
* To collect taxes.
* They recruited men for military service.
* They settled disputes/tried cases in court.
* They were members of the Lukiiko. ***(Any 2x1=2 marks)***

10. To divide up Africa among European nations in a peaceful manner. ***(1 x 1=1 mark)***

11.

* The Moffat treaty.
* Rudd concession. ***(Any 1 x 1=1 mark)***

12. Britain. ***(1 x 1=1mark)***

13.

* Assimilation.
* Association. ***(Any 1 x 1=1 mark)***

14.

* It ended economic domination of the world by European countries.
* There was massive destruction of properties.
* It enacted unemployment.
* It slowed down economic development of most countries/led to economic depression.
* It led to developments in engineering. ***(Any 2 x 1=2 marks)***

15.

* To unite all black people to win majority rule in South Africa.
* To encourage a united anti-racial activities/oppose apartheid.
* To remove all forms of injustices.
* To win a vote/franchise for all the people of South Africa. ***(Any 2 x 1=2 marks)***

16. Coordinates the activities of the other organs of the United Nations. ***(1 mark)***

17.

* Idiological differences among the three member states.
* Personality differences between presidents ***Idd Amin*** of ***Uganda*** and ***Julius Nyerere*** of ***Tanzania***.
* The perception of Uganda and Tanzania that Kenya benefited more.
* National pride/interests of the member states.
* Failure to remit funds to the community by member states.
* The closure of boundaries by the member states. ***(Any 2 x 1=2 marks)***

18. (a)

* People could travel faster than before.
* They could cover long distances.
* The chariots made travel comfortable.
* Heavy loads could be carried over long distances.
	+ - Traveling became more secure. ***(Any 3x1= 3 marks)***

(b)

* It is expensive to procure/maintain an aircraft.
* Construction of airstrips requires a lot of resources and expertise.
* The aircrafts can only land and take off in specific/designated areas thus inconveniencing the users.
* Aircrafts cannot carry bulky/heavy goods as compared to other means of transport.
* Air transport can only be used by the well to do members of the society thus making it inaccessible to many.
* Its operations are affected by unfavourable weather conditions.
* Aircrafts emit gases which contribute to the pollution of the atmosphere.
* Travelling by air has facilitated international terrorism/drug trafficking.
* The use of aircrafts in military warfare has resulted to destruction of property.
* Accidents by the air crafts are fatal/chances of survival are minimal.
* Requires a lot of expertise. ***(Any 6x2=12 marks)***

19. (a)

* The slaves were exchanged for European manufactured goods.
* Prisoners of war who had been captured during local wars were sold to the slave dealers.
* Slave traders kidnapped lonely travelers.
* Some people were enticed and eventually sold into slavery.
	+ - Debtors were sold to slave traders. ***(Any 3 x 1=3 marks)***
	+ The industrial revolution in Britain led to the replacement of human labour with machines which were more efficient.
	+ The leading economists were against slave labour and argued that free labour was more productive than slave labour.
	+ Philanthropists/Christian missionaries strongly campaigned against slave trade thus leading to its decline.
	+ America attained political independence and abolished slavery and slave trade leaving this Britain with no colonies where she would take slaves to work.
	+ The development of legitimate trade which subsequently replaced slave trade.
	+ Britain abolished slave trade and influenced other European nations to stop the practice by signing anti-slave trade treaties.
	+ The French revolution of 1789 impacted negatively on slave trade as the ideas of liberty and equality of all people were spread. ***(Any 6x2=12 marks)***

20. (a)

* African resented the forced labour introduced by the Germans.
* Africans disliked the harsh rule by Akidas and Jumbes who were hired by the Germans.
* The Germans mistreated African Rulers.
* Africans were against the introduction of tax by the Germans.
* The German officials sexually abused the African women.
	+ - The Africans were inspired by the prophecy of Kinje Kitile Ngwale.
* The Africans wanted to repossess their land from the Germans.
* The Ngoni fought to seek revenge over the Boma massacre of 1897.
* Africans wanted to regain their lost independence.
* Germans despised/looked down upon the African way of life. ***(Any 5x1=5 marks)***
	+ Africans had inferior weapons which could not match the German modern weapons.
	+ German solders were well trained as opposed to the African soldiers who used traditional methods of fighting.
	+ The disunity/hatred that existed among African communities made it possible for the Germans to defeat them with ease.
	+ The Germans used the scorched earth method which led to famine and hence weakened the Africans.
	+ The magic waste failed to protect the Africans from German bullets.
	+ Capture/imprisonment/execution of African leaders demoralised the fighters.
	+ German administrators received reinforcement which strengthened their fight against the Africans.
	+ The large/powerful communities who had been defeated by the Germans before did not join the war.
	+ Africans were not well coordinated/organised in their fight against the Germans.

 ***(Any 5x2=10 marks)***

21. (a)

* It promoted health services/established International Health Organisation.
* It championed for the welfare of the workers/established the International Labour Organisation.
* It provided relief to refugees/war casualties/areas hit by famine.
* It settled disputes between different European Countries.
* It supervised mandated territories.
* It organized disarmament conferences in Europe.
* It helped to reduce trade in dangerous drugs.
* It helped in economic reconstruction of European countries. ***(Any 5 x 1=5 marks)***
	+ Some European nations opposed the peace Treaty of Versailles because it favoured the allied nations that had fought against German.
	+ The United States of America did not support the league because it did not want to get involved in European affairs/The Monroe Doctrine.
	+ The membership of the organization was not all that inclusive. Some countries were left out while others were not given a chance to join.
	+ The league violated the objective of maintaining world peace by supporting some nations’ claims against others.
	+ Most members were concerned with their sovereignty as opposed to the interests of the League of Nations.
	+ Some members of the League adopted the policy of appeasement towards certain regimes in order to avoid confrontation thus weakening it.
	+ Shortage of funds made it difficult for the League to implement its programmes.
	+ The League lacked its own army to implement its decisions where peace was threatened. It depended on the goodwill of the members who at times were not reliable.
	+ The search for colonies diverted the members’ attention from the activities of the League of Nations.
	+ The rise of dictatorship regimes in Europe weakened the League as these dictators refused to accept its resolutions.
	+ The economic depression of 1929 weakened most of the world economies, hence they were not able to support the League financially. ***(Any 5x2=10 marks)***

22. (a)

* To avoid resistance from the people of Northern Nigeria.
* The British had inadequate personnel for the vast territory.
* There was an established system of administration.
* There was communication barrier between the British and the local communities.
* It was difficult to reach all parts of the territory due to inadequate transport and communication systems.
* To reduce the cost of administration
* The method had successfully been used in some of their colonies.

 ***(Any 5 x 1=5 marks)***

(b)

* Traditional rulers became unpopular among their people due to their new roles of collecting taxes/forceful recruitment of fellow Africans as labourers for European/as soldiers to fight in the world wars.
* The African Chiefs became wealthier than the rest of the people because they were paid for their services.
* It helped to preserve African cultures in Northern Nigeria because the British did not want to interfere with the African way of life.
* It led to the abolition of slavery and slave trade in Northern Nigeria
* The British abolished the Fulani systems of taxation and replaced it with a single tax levied on each village.
* Retention of muslim law/sharia in the North made the area lag behind. The British modified the previous systems of administration thus making the traditional African rulers lose their independence. ***(Any 5x2=10 marks)***

23. (a)

* To promote unity among African states.
* To end all forms of colonialism in Africa.
* To promote human rights in African countries in line with the United Nations’ Charter.
* To promote social, economic and political cooperation in Africa in order to uplift the peoples standards of living.
* To uphold the policy of non-alignment in international affairs.
* To uphold the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states.
* To recognize/respect the territorial/sovereignty of member states.
* To promote peaceful settlement of disputes among member states.

***(Any 5x1=5 marks)***

* + The structure of the African Union is more elaborate than that of the organisation of African Unity/The African Union has more organs than the organization of African Unity.
	+ African Union unlike the Organisation of African Unity has the mandate to intervene in the internal affairs of member states who violate human rights.
	+ African Union is viewed as an organisation of African peoples while Organisation of African Unity was an organisation of African executives.
	+ African Union has an ambitious economic development agenda for Africa where as Orgnisation of African Unity was mainly concerned with political issues of the continent.
	+ African Union has an accountability mechanism/the African Peer Review Mechanism while the Organisation of African Unity lacked it.
	+ The Organisation of African Unity was formed by independent African countries to fight colonialism where as African Union focuses on the challenges facing African countries today.
	+ The African Union has established the court of Justice to handle cases involving victims of human rights violation within the member states while Organisation of African Unity lacked this agency.
	+ The African Union unlike the Organisation of African Unity has established a close working relationship with countries of the world through Information Communication Technology to enhance globalization.
	+ The African Union has proposed the creation of a standing African army whereas the Organization of African Unity did not think of it. ***(Any 5x2=10 marks)***

24. (a)

* One should be a citizen of India.
* The person should be aged 35 years and above.
* The person should qualify for election as a member of the house of the people.
* One should not be a government employee/not hold any office of profit within the government.
* One must be nominated by a political party. ***(Any 3 x 1=3 marks)***

 (b)

* The president is the head of state with executive powers to carry out his duties.
* The president seeks advice from parliament when appointing the prime ministers.
* He/she is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
* He is a member of the legislative.
* He ascends to/vetoes bills before they become law.
* He establishes special councils to arbitrate on inter-state disputes.
* He dissolves parliament to call for general elections.
* He is empowered by the constitution to declare a state of emergency/rule the state by decree when the security of the state is threatened.
* He nominates the 12 members to the “Council of states”/upper house.
* He appoints state governors and supreme court judges.
* He calls the leader of the winning party after general elections to form the government.
* He is the leader of the political part that nominates him for the elections.
* He pardons offenders. ***(Any 6x2=12 marks)***