HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2

**2020 FORM 4 TERM 1 ENTRY EXAMS**

MARKING SCHEME

**1. Identify two branches of history.**

 (i)Political history

 (ii) Social history

 (iii) Economic history

 2 x 1 = 2mks

**2. Name two areas in Africa where the remains of Australopithecus were first discovered. (2mks)**

 i) Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania

 ii) Taung in Botswana

 iii) Lake Natron in Tanzania

 (2 x 1 = 2mks)

**3 State one theory that explains how early agriculture develop.**

 (i) One area theory/diffusion/centrifugal theory222

 (ii) independent theory

 (1x1 = 1mk)

**4 Identify two methods of irrigation used in the ancient Egypt. (2mks)**

 (1) Basin (ii) shadoof (iii) canal =1mk

**5 Identify the main item from North Africa in Trans-saharan trade. (1mk)**

 Salt ( 1 x 1 = 1mk)

**6 Give two features of the Roman roads by 300AD. (2mks)**

 i) They were straight

 ii) they were well drained

 iii) they were durable

 iv) they had bridge/tunnels

 (2 x 1 = 2mks)

**7 State two disadvantages of horn blowing as a means of communication.2mks**

 i)horn could be blown when no one is listening

 ii) message was restricted to those who knew the tunes

 iii) message could not travel beyond hills and mountains

 iv) privacy of the message was not assured

 (2 x 1 = 2mks)

**8 What is the main advantage of a cell phone.**

 It is portable (1 x 1 = 1mk)

**9 Identify the main source of energy used in the early stages of industrial Revolution in Europe. (1mk)**

 Coal (1 x 1 = 1mk)

**10 Give the name of the scientist who discovered electric magnetic radiation. (1mk)**

 James Maxwell ( 1831 – 1879)

**11 Name two foreign powers that tried to conquer Cairo in the pre-colonial period. (2mks)**

 i) The Syrians (12th C)

 II) The Turks (13th and 16th)

 (2 X 1 = 2mk)

**12 Identify two social functions of the ancient city of Athens in Greece. (2mks)**

 i) it was a cultural centre

 ii) it was a sports centre

 iii) it was a religious centre

 iv) it was an educational centre

 (2 x 1 = 2mk)

**13 Identify two European powers that acquired colonies in East Africa. (2mks)**

 (i) Britain

 (ii) Germany

 ( 2 x 1 = 2mks)

**14 Mention one country in Africa that was not colonized by European powers. (1mk)**

 (i) Ethiopia

 (ii) Liberia

 (1 x 1mrk)

**15 Name the chartered company that administered Zimbabwe during the process of colonization. (1mk)**

 The British south Africa company(BSAC) (1X1mk)

**16 Give one reason why the Burns constitution was rejected by Educated Africans in Ghana. (1mk)**

 It provided for 18 Africans representation to the legislative council 13 of whom were to be chiefs and only 5 were to be popularly elected.

 (1 x 1 = 1mk)

**17 Give one political development in south Africa between 1990 and 1994. (1mk)**

 (i) relaxation of Apartheid laws

 (ii) release of prominent political prisoners eg Nelson Mandela from Robben island.

 (iii) initiation of dialogue between all racial groups by President Fredrick De Klerk.

 (iv) holding of multi-racial election April 1994

 (1 x 1 = 1mk)

**18(a) Give five physical changes which occurred in early human beings as they evolved from ape like** **creature to modern man**. (5mks)

i) man became upright

ii) His skull size became smaller

iii) The jaws and teeth became bigger

iv) His body became less hairy

v) he became taller

vi) the legs and toes became shorter

vii) he had a bigger brain

 5 x 1 = 5mks)

**(b) Explain five effects of early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (10mks)**

i) it enabled the people to settle down and concentrated on farming

ii) population increased,due to the increase in food production

iii) Food production increased, hence improved standards of living

iv) Urban centres develop eg Ur,Babylon etc

v) Trade between communities emerged and increased,due to the production of surplus food

vi) specialization of jobs followed.

vii) Influenced the development of writing(Cuneiform) and arithmetic to keep records.

viii) The invention of the wheel to facilitate the transportation

 (5 x 2 = 10mks)

**19(a) Give three methods used to acquire slaves from West Africa during the Trans-Atlantic trade.(3mks)**

i) the slaves were exchanged for European manufactured goods

ii) Prisoners of war who had been captured during local wars were sold to the slave dealers.

iii) slaves traders kidnapped lonely travelers

iv) some local rulers sold their own subjects to the slave traders

v) some people were enticed and eventually sold into slavery

vii) debtors were sold to slave traders

 3 x 1 = 3mks

**(b) Explain six factors that led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade (12mks)**

i) The industrial revolution in Britain led to the replacement of human labour with machines which were more efficient.

ii) The leading economists were against free labour and argued that free labour was more productive than slave labour.

iii) Philanthropist/Christian missionaries strongly campaigned against slave trade thus leading to its decline.

iv) America attained political independence and abolished slavery and slave trade leaving this Britain with no colonies where she would take slaves to work

v) The development of legitimate trade with subsequently replaced slave trade.

vi) Britain abolished slave trade and influenced other European nations to stop the practice by signing anti-slave trade treaties

vii) The French revolution of 1789 impacted negatively on slave trade as the ideas of liberty and equality of all people were spread (6 x 2 = 12mks)

**20(a)Give three developments that have taken place in road transport system since 1750. (30mks)**

i) invention of motorcycle and bicycle

ii) Invention of motor vehicle

iii) Development of wider and straightened motor ways with flyovers and underpasses

iv) Better sources of energy from steam to petrol.

 (3 x 1 = 3mks)

**(b) Explain six ways through which the invention of the railway speeded up industrialization in**  **Europe.(12mks)**

i) It helped in the transportation of raw materials to the factories

ii) it helped in the transportation of manufactured goods to the market

iii) railway is the fastest intercity means of transport and helped in the movement of workers to the industries

iv) they could carry bulky goods hence lowering transportation cost for industries

 v) The need for rails and trains led to the development of iron and steel industries which manufactured train wagons.

vi) Need for sources of energy to power the train led to development of mining industry and hydroelectric power plants.

vii) Railway transport speeded up colonization of African countries by Europeans so they were able to acquire raw materials and market their goods.

viii) Railway transport helped in the development of agriculture hence availability of raw materials for industries in Europe.

 (6 x 2 = 12mks)

**21(a) State five causes of the chimurenga War of 1896-1897. (5mks)**

i) Loss of the Ndebele independence

ii) The Ndebele resented destruction of their tradition monarchy

iii) Failure by the British to recognize the authority of the Ndebele chiefs

iv) Loss of land, as the Ndebele were pushed into the reserves

v) The shona hated the company’s interference with their trading rights

vi) forced labour

vii) confiscation of Ndebele cattle by the company

viii) Hut tax which was introduced was brutally collected

ix) The harsh oppressive and brutal rule of the British was hated.

 (5 x 1 = 5mks)

**(b) Explain five results of the Chimurenga War. (10mks)**

i) Massive loss of live

ii) Destruction of property

iii) Loss of independence

iv) Loss of leaders as they were killed

v) Africans lost their land and were pushed into the reserves

vi) The Ndebele indunas were recognized as headmen

vii) Starvation and famine

viii) Company rule was discredited for poor administration

 (5 x 2 well explained = 10mks)

**22(a) Give three social aspects of the Shona during the pre-colonial period. (3mks)**

i) Mwene mutapa was the chief priest and he was regarded as a semi-divine king.

ii) They believed in a supreme creator God whom they called Mwari

iii) They believed in spirits,vadzimu(family spirits) Mnondoro(clan spirit) and chamunika(National spirit)

iv) Rozwi clan provided priests who presided over religious ceremonies and sacrifices

v) they lived in circular stone buildings

vi) they had sacred places for worship eg shrines,where sacrifices were offered.

 (3 x 1 = 3mks)

**(b) Describe the political organization of Shona kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (12mks)**

i) They were ruled by a king(Mwene Mutapa) who had absolute authority over the subjects

ii) The King’s position was hereditary so as to reduce succession disputes.

iii) Their king was assisted by several people eg the court steward.

iv) There was an advisory council whose work was to advise the king.

v) The kingdom was divided into provinces under provincial/lesser chief who were directly answerable to the king.

vi) The provinces were divided into chiefdoms ruled by chiefs

vii) Under the chiefs there were headmen who were in charge of the villages

viii) They had a standing army whose main duty was to defend and expand the empires

ix) The royal fire was a symbol of unity as he was semi-divine

x) There existed priests who acted as spies for the King.

**23(a) State three reasons why the British used direct rule to administer Zimbabwe. (3mks)**

i) they had enough personnel who were familiar with the area as well as the British administration

ii) The British South Africa Company had enough finance to pay the administrators

iii) They aimed at controlling the economy of Zimbabwe to maximize profit

iv) They wanted to ensure complete control of the Africans to avoid resistance.

v) Zimbabwe lacked a centralized system of government/The traditional system and indigenous political institutions since they had been destroyed during the British wars of conquest.

vi) the 1896 – 1897 Shona-Ndebele uprising shook European confidence in local administrators.

vii) The British aimed at establishing a British dominion settlement

viii) The British found the Zimbabweans uncooperative.

 (3 x 1 = 3mks)

 **(b) Explain six reasons for the failure of direct rule in Southern Nigeria. (12mks)**

i) Did not have a centralized indigenous system of administration

ii) lack of homogeneity in the south because there were many tribes and hence many languages

iii) The British introduced new ideas eg forced labour and taxation for which they were opposed

iv) The failure of the British administrators to understand the socio-economic and political system of Southern Nigeria which was based on the office of the Oba made them give up easily.

v) Opposition from the educated elite who felt left out of administration of their own coutry/leadership.

vi) Obas of Southern Nigeria had defined powers so when they were given wide ranging the people became disunited/excessive powers made them unpopular.

Vii) Misuse of power by the warrant chiefs who raised taxes for their beneft.

 (6 x 2 = 12mks)

**24(a) Mention five factors that facilitated the growth of nationalism in Ghana. (5mks)**

i) inadequate African representation in the legislative council caused discontent among the Ghananians(political)

ii) Loss of power by the traditional African chiefs created discontent against the colonial government(political)

iii) the need to guard against possible land alienation by the British United the Africans

iv) Introduction of taxation by the colonial government made the Ghananians to resent

v) The meager earnings by Africans from the sale of cocoa to Europeans created discontent among them.

vi) The involvement of ex-servicemen in the 2nd World War inspired them to fight for their independence

vii) The existence of the young educated Ghananians who had understood the ideas of democracy/freedom,who inspired the masses towards a worthy cause.

Viii) The charismatic leadership by Kwame Nkurumah

 5 x 1 = 5mks

**(b) Explain five reasons why FRELIMO succeeded in his armed struggle against the Portuguese.**

 **(10mks)**

i) Support from the Africans since they wanted to liberate the county

ii) The country was ideal for guerilla warfare

iii) They attacked the Portuguese from different points

iv) They fought on a terrain to which they were familiar

v) Constant supply of information from the Africans

vii) Support from the communist countries eg USSR and China for the basics eg medicine

viii) They incorporated women who mobilized Africans in the country

ix) They collaborated with fighters from Southern Rhodesia

x) Unity through mingling of people from different ethnic communities.

 5 x 2 = 10mks