**MERU CENTRAL CLUSTER EXAMINATION**

**TERM 2 2020**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2 (311/2)**

**FORM 4**

**END OF TERM 2 - 2020**
**Time: 2 Hours 30Min**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A 25 MARKS**

**Answer all questions in this section**

1. Methods used by elders to pass information to the young generation on history

and government in traditional African communities

* Through proverbs
* Through myths
* Riddles
* Legends
* Stories/narratives 2x1 = 2mks)
* Dances
1. The oldest hominid in the stages of evolution of man
* Aegyptepithicus/ Egyptian Ape 1x1=1mk)
1. Non environmental reasons for the domestication of crops and animals by early man
* Increase in human population
* Competition for food between man and wild animals
* Hunting and gathering was tiresome and insecure
* Some crops and animals had economic value
* Over hunting and depleted stocks 2x1=2mks)
1. Identify the greatest contribution of Michael Faraday in the field of science
* He invented electricity 1x1=1mk)
1. Roles played by the middlemen during the Trans-Atlantic trade
* Transported goods to and from the interior
* Obtained goods from the interior
* Traded/exchanged goods with European traders at a cost 1x1=1mk)
1. Main use of steam power during industrial revolution in Europe
* Driving machines/machine in industries 1x1=1mk)
1. Main method of trade in Africa during the pre-colonial period
* Barter trade

 1x1 =1mk)

1. Advantages of using fire and smoke signals to pass messages in traditional societies
* Messages could only be used by communities using them
* Conveyed messages faster
* Was a cheaper method of sending messages
* Messages could reach many people 2x1=2mks)
1. Way in which the city of Cairo was influenced by river Nile
* It was used for transport
* Provided water for domestic/industrial use
* The Nile valley was fertile for agriculture 1x1=1mk)
1. Symbol of national unity in Shona Kingdom during the pre colonial period
* Royal Fire
* Mwene mtapa/emperor/king
1. European activities in African during the 19th century
* Trading
* Spreading Christianity
* Exploring
* Establishing settlements
* Colonization
* Establishing western education
* Mining 2x1=2mks)
1. Communities that took part in the maji maji rebellion in Tanganyika
* Ngoni
* Ndendeule
* Wamatumbi
* Bena
* Pogoro
* Ngindo 2x1=2mks)
* Luguru
* Zaramo
* Wamwera
1. Methods used to recruit African labour in the British and French colonies in Africa
* Imposition of taxes on Africans
* Used chiefs to recruit labour
* Introduced forced labour 2x1=2mks)
* Introduction of Kipande system.
* Creation of reserves.
1. Name the political party that led Ghana to independence from Britain in 1957
* Convention People’s Party (CPP)
1. Country that was blamed for the outbreak of the first world war
* Germany 1x1=1)
1. Germany colonies in West Africa
* Cameroon
* Togo
* Namibia 1x1=1mk)
1. Permanent members of the security council of the United Nations Organization
* Russia
* United Kingdom or Britain
* France 2x1=2mks)
* China
* Britain (Uk)

**SECTION B 45 MARKS**

**Answer any three questions in this section**

18a) Ways in which the development of the upright posture improved the early man’s way of life

* The early man was able to walk/run faster with long strides
* Man could use the hands to carry out farming activities
* Man could use the hands to grasp items conveniently
* Man could spot animals/wild fruits which he used to hunt/gather from a distance
* Man could see impending danger from a distance and take appropriate measures
* Man used hands to make tools/weapons which were used for different purposes
* Man used hands to defend himself/attack enemies 5x1=5mks)

b) Ways of life of early human beings during the middle stone age period

* Made tools and weapons which were thin, light and sharp known as acheulian tools
* Hunted large animals like hippopotamus and elephants
* He discovered fire and therefore cooked his food
* He wore animal skins, necklace and painted his body with red ochre and oil
* Lived in groups of 50 people and had a leader.
* Started burying dead.
* Developed a language of communication
* Painted pictures of animals he hunted on the caves. 5x2=10mks)

19a) Three developments that have taken place in road transport system since 1950

* Tarmac roads which are durable have been constructed
* Bridges have been constructed to facilitate travel on roads
* Roads have been straightened and widened to cater for the increasing volume of traffic
* Dual carriage ways have been constructed to ease traffic congestion
* Motor ways have been constructed in developed countries for exclusive use of wheels
* Construction of macadamized roads 3x1=3mks)

b) Ways through which the invention of the railway speeded up industrialization in Europe

* The invention of the railway facilitated transport of bulky and heavy raw materials
* It eased and speeded up transportation of bulky goods
* Facilitated the transportation of heavy industrial sources of energy to the industries especially coal.
* Provided reliable and cheaper means of transport for workers
* Facilitated interaction between towns and business people and thus promoted investment in business.
* Facilitated migration and settlement of people to new lands which became sources of raw materials.
* Opened up mining and farming in the interior of most countries.
* Facilitated transport of heavy machinery for installation in industries 6x2=12mks)

20a) Functions of Lukiko in the kingdom of Buganda during the pre-colonial period

* It helped Kabaka in the administration
* Acted as the final court of appeal
* It advised the Kabaka
* It represented the people’s interest
* Directed the collection of taxes
* Made laws 3x1=3mks)

b) Factors that led to the growth of the Asante empire by the 19th century

* Wealth from the trade which enabled the kingdom to prosper.
* Able rulers who were courageous.
* Symbol of unity/golden stool which bound people together
* Centralized system of government which ensured stability
* A strong army which provided defense to the kingdom
* Availability of gold which enabled the kingdom to generate wealth for further development
* The Odwira festival brought the leader’s together thereby making the empire more cohesive 6x2=12mks)

21a) Factors that led to the development of African nationalism in Ghana

* Inadequate African representation in the Legco
* Loss of independence/powers by traditional chiefs
* The alienation of African land
* Existence of educated African elites in Ghana
* The high rate of unemployment
* The able leadership by Nkrumah
* Introduction of forced taxation 5x1=5mks)

b) Problems which undermined the activities of nationalists in Mozambique

* Mozambique was colonized by Portugal a power that was poor
* There were many settlers there who had invested heavily in the country
* Mozambique was an important market for Portuguese
* Portuguese got support from south Africa
* Mozambique suffered the worst thing of exploitation and repression which discouraged the emergency of nationalism
* Mozambique was geographically big and with poor infrastructure.
* Due to racial discrimination practiced by Portuguese. 5x2=10mks)

**SECTION C 30 MKS**

**Answer any two questions in this section**

22a) Main organs of the United Nations Organization

* The general assembly
* The security council
* The secretariat
* The international court of justice
* The economic and social council
* The trusteeship council 5x1=5mks)

b) Ways through which the united nation promotes peace in the world

* It sends peace keeping missions to conflict areas in order to cease fire
* Uses envies to mediate disputes between worrying groups so as to find amicable solution to problems
* It hears cases through the international court of justice between nations
* Imposes sanctions against states that defy the resolution in order to force them to comply
* Uses peace messages to sensitize people on importance of peace
* Discourages armament by signing arms control treaties between states.
* Promotes human rights/freedoms by enforcing international laws which protects people against abuse
* Provides humanitarian assistance to the needy by giving them protection/basic needs 5x2=10mks)

23a) Political changes introduced by Mobutu Seseko which led to dictatorship in democratic republic of Congo

* He made himself head of state and governments thus centralized power in his hands
* Banned all political parties and formed the people’s revolutionary movement and made it the only political party
* He reformed the constitution and stripped parliament off its powers
* He abolished the federal system of government and local assemblies
* He declared himself the president for life in 1970
	+ - * + 3x1=3mks)

b) Social developments that have taken place in Tanzania since independence

* The establishment of more schools/colleges/universities has enabled many people to access education
* The introduction of free universal primary education had reduced illiteracy levels among the people
* Education system created towards promoting socialism ideals has created a selfless society thus promoting equity
* Improvement of health through establishment of more health facilities/hospitals/dispensaries
* Social cohesion of diverse elements has been promoted by the socialist ideology thereby creating breaking communication barrier among the people.
* Theater and sports have been formed through the establishment of sporting facilities 6x2=12mks)

24a) Categories of the members of parliament in Britain 3x1=3mks)

* Members elected by universal suffrage
* Members nominated by the monarch
* Hereditary peers/royal family members
* Life peers
* Senior leaders of the church of England

b) Functions of the cabinet in India

* Formulates policy matters that are followed by the state
* Recommends all major appointments made by the president
* Advises the president/prime minister on various matters of the government
* Settles interdepartmental disputes in order to ensure harmonious working relations between them
* It co-ordinates activities of the department in their respective ministries
* It defends government policies both within and out the parliament
* It approves all proposals for the legislative enactment of the government policies 6x2=12mks)