

FORM FOUR EVALUATION TEST

END OF 2ND TERM – 2018

MARKING SCHEME

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT F.4 PP₂ EXAM

July/August

SECTION A: (25 MARKS)

1. Define the term pre – history. (1mk)
 - Period before history was written.
 - Unrecorded history.

2. Identify two distinct stages of evolution according to Charles Darwin. (2mks)
 - Mutation
 - Natural selection
 - Isolation
 - Adaptation

(any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

3. Give one negative effect of the land enclosure system in Britain during the 18th century. (1mk)
 - Displaced the poor/landlessness
 - Forced the poor to migrate to urban centres.
 - Increased poverty in Europe.
 - It created immigrants to other parts of the world.

(1 x 1)

4. State two characteristics of local trade. (2mks)
 - Covered a small area.
 - Number of traders and items of exchange were few.
 - Conducted in specific area.
 - Conducted on specific days.
 - No involvement of middle men.
 - Was controlled by community leaders e.g chiefs.

(any 2 x 1)

5. Highlight one traditional form of communication. (1mk)

- Gestures.
- Drum beats
- Messengers runners
- Horn blowing
- Screams and cries
- Written message – scrolls, stone tablets.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

6. State two ages of metals in Africa. (2mks)

- Bronze age
 - Iron age
- (2 x 1 = 2mks)

7. Name one coastal settlement that declined because of shortage of water. (1mk)

Gedi (1 x 1 mks)

8. Highlight two symbols of royalty that enhanced Kabaka's political status. (2mks)

- Throne
- Drums
- Spears
- Stool
- Royal tombs
- Records of events related to the royal family

(2 x 1 = 2mks)

9. Give the main reason why Ethiopia was not colonized by the Europeans in the 19th Century. (1mk)

- The Ethiopians, under menelik II defeated Italians in the battle of Adowa in 1896.

10. State two war methods used by the Mandinka to resist the French. (2mks)

- Scorched earth policy
 - Guerilla war tactics
 - Retreat method
- (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

11. Name one member of the current East African legislative Assembly (EALA)
(1mk)

- Dr. Oginga Oburu - Kenyan
- Kalonzo Musyoka Kennedy – Kenyan
- Aburi Mpuru Lawrence – Kenyan
- Munya Gatirau Peter – Kenyan
- Bahati Alex – Rwandese
- Karerwa Mo – mamo – Burundi
- Abisai Nancy – Kenyan
- Uwumukiza Francoise – Rwandese (1 x 1 = 1mk)

12. State two weapons used during the cold war. (2mks)

- Propaganda
- Economic sanctions
- Military assistance to the enemy
- Financial aid to the enemy
- General policy of non – cooperation

(2 x 1 = 2mks)

13. Name the political party that ushered Tanganyika into independence in 1961.

Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

14. State two founders of the Pan – African Movement. (2mks)

- Marcus Garvey
- Booker T. Washington
- W.E.B Du-bois
- George Padmore
- Kwame Nkrumah
- Leopard Sedar Senghor

(2 x 1 = 2mks)

15. Identify one political party in India.

- Nationalist congress party
- Bharatiya Janata Party
- Communist party of India
- India National Congress

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

16. Give two distinct divisions of courts in United States of America. (U.S.A)
(2mks)

- State courts

➤ Federal courts (2 x 1 = 2mks)

17. Who appoints the Prime Minister in Britain. (1mk)

The Monarch /King/Queen (1 x 1 = 1mk)

SECTION B:

18. a) State three divisions of the stone age period. (3mks)

- Old stone age
- Middle stone age
- New stone age

b) Describe the culture of early man during the lower palaeolithic period.

- Lived in small groups of between 20 – 30 people.
- Manufactured/made simple tools called oldowan tools.
- Made acheulian tools that were double edged.
- Had no clothes, therefore developed Hairly body.
- Man lived on free tops.
- Gathered food i.e wild fruits, vegetables, insects.
- Ate raw meat, birds, eggs, etc.
- Had no developed language.
- Practiced hunting and gathering.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

19. a) Mention five features of a cellphone. (5mks)

- Making and receiving calls.
- Personal phone books.
- Ability to send and receive short text messages (sms)
- Ability to store messages.
- Calculator/clock/calendar
- Assess to internet
- Has a digital camera
- Storing e-mail address
- Has a variety of ringtones

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

b) Explain five results of air transport. (10mks)

- Increases social and cultural exchange among different people/fastest means of transport for passengers.
- Led to growth of international trade and other business activities.
- Provides employment to many people e.g air hostesses, pilots,.
- Enhanced agriculture i.e spraying using aeroplanes.
- Helps in fire fighting, inspecting fence lines and power cables.
- In cartography, i.e aerial surveys, photographing, map making.
- Enhanced wildlife management and conservation.
- Aircraft manufacturing industry is a source of revenue to many countries.
- Has boosted the tourism industry.
- Helps in weather forecasting.
- Provides transport to inaccessible areas.
- Improves security i.e soldiers flown to troubled areas.
- Led to space exploration.
- Has promoted international co-operation and understanding.
- Use to break hills to cause rainfall.
- Provides entertainment.
- Has revolutionized warfare.
- Has led to increase of terrorism.
- Contributes to environmental pollution
- Enhanced weather survey
- Fatal accidents which are rare.

(any 5 x 2 = 10mks)

20. a) Give three reasons why the Ndebele and the Shona were defeated by the British in 1896 – 1897. (3mks)

- Disunity
- British army was well trained
- Superior weapons
- British got reinforcement
- Arrest and execution of African leaders.
- Peace negotiations by Rhodes.

(3 x 1 = 3mks)

b) Explain six factors which undermined the application of the French policy of assimilation in West Africa.

- Opposition by the local people who did not want the French to interfere with their culture.
- Traditional African rulers never wanted to lose their authority and influence over their people.
- People who had been converted to Islam resisted the French attempts to convert to Christianity.
- The African land tenure system was different from that of the French.

- Opposition from French traders in W. Africa who saw assimilated Africans as a threat to their commercial monopoly.
- The French government found it expensive to implement as it required building many schools and employing many teachers.
- It threatened the existence of the French empire.
- It was opposed by the French imperialist
- The vastness of the French colonies made it difficult to supervise the implementation of the French policy due to inadequate personnel.
- French people feared they might be outnumbered in the chamber of deputies and laws would be made by representatives in the colonies.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

21. a) State five methods used by African Nationalists in South Africa in their quest for national liberation.

- Organized political parties.
- Use of trade unions.
- Organized protest marches, demonstrations and defiance campaigns.
- Use of force.
- Use of diplomacy.
- Hunger strikes.
- Peaceful protests.
- Use of media
- Use of churches/religion

(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

b) Explain five factors that led to the development of African Nationalism in Ghana. (10mks)

- Inadequate African representation in the legislative council caused discontent among the Ghanaians.
- Loss of powers by the traditional African Chiefs created.
- The need to guard against possible land alienation by the British United the Africans.
- Introduction of taxation by the colonial government was resented by Ghanaians.
- The meagre earnings by Africans from the sale of cocoa to Europeans created discontent among them.
- The order by the colonial government that farmers uproot their crops due to prevalence of swollen shoot disease upset them.
- Involvement of the ex – servicemen in the second world war inspired them to fight for their independence.
- The attainment of independence by India and Pakistan in 1947 encouraged the Ghanaians to demand for their right to govern themselves.
- The existence of young educated Ghanaians who had understood the ideas of democracy or freedom who inspired the masses towards a worthy cause.
- High rate of unemployment among the Africans created resentment/discontent.

- The United Nations charters declaration of the importance of political independence for all people inspired the Ghananians and other leader.
- The Charismatic leadership provided by Kwame Nkrumah United the people in their struggle against colonial domination.
- The selective granting of trading licences to Europeans traders while denying the same to the Africans created discontent.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)

SECTION C:

22. a) State three factors that enabled the Allied powers to win the 2nd world war. (3mks)

- Germany's inability to effectively control her expansion territories.
- The Allies had more supporters than the Axis.
- USA entry into the war on the side of the Allies.
- Germany's forces were overstretched by fighting war in many fronts.
- Allied forces had better arms than the axis e.g atomic bombs.
- Allied chief forces controlled North sea and blocked Germany.
- Axis powers suffered from shortage of raw materials e.g rubber, for sustaining their economy.
- Axis powers made serious tactical mistakes e.g Hitler failed to prepare for a winter campaign in Russia.

(3 x 1 = 3mks)

- b) Explain six challenges faced by the League of Nations. (12mks)

- Inability to prevent aggression as states failed to support its covenant on disarmament.
- Inadequate funds to run its affairs as members failed to honour their pledges.
- Lack of good will and commitment to implement resolutions.
- Lack of military force to prevent aggression.
- Members were reluctant to present cases to the internal court of justice for arbitration.
- Refusal of USA to join the league or ratify the treaty of Versailles.
- Lack of support from some league members e.g Russia.
- The policy of appeasement by some league members failed to stop aggression from Japan, Germany and Italy.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

23. a) List five characteristics of common wealth states.

- Use English as a common language.
- Maintain cultural ties i.e common wealth games every four years.
- Members cooperate in the field of education.
- Members recognize the Queen of England as the head of the common wealth.
- Members have a common military tradition based on British military system.
- Members share common democratic institutions from Britain e.g parliamentary system of government, Judiciary etc.

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

b) Explain five achievements of common market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) (10mks)

- Liberalization of trade in the common market.
- A lot of cooperation is taking place with regard to customs.
- Measures have been adopted to improve the administration of transport and communication.
- Creation of an enabling environment for investment.
- Harmonization of macro – economic and monetary policies through out the region has been accomplished.
- Harmonized monetary, banking and financial policies have been established in the region.
- COMESA offers members and partners a wide range of benefits, which include a wider, harmonized and more competitive market.
- Provides room for greater industrial productivity and competitiveness.
- Increased agricultural production and food security.
- Provides member states with rational ways of exploiting their natural resources.
- Encouraged member states to practice good governance, accountability and respect for human rights.
- It has contributed to employment of many people in the region.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)

24. a) State three factors that limit the supremacy of parliament in Britain. (3mks)

- Local authorities make by – laws without consulting parliament.
- Moral values of the society.
- Public opinion.
- Legislation passed by parliament can be changed by a future parliament.
- Interest of affected institutions are taken into account before legislation is made in a parliament.

(3 x 1 = 3mks)

b) Explain six functions of the President in India. (12mks)

- He/she dissolves or calls elections of the lower house of parliament.
- The President assents bills that have been passed by parliament.
- The President is the Commander – in – Chief of the armed forces.
- The President appoints state governors/Attorney General/ Supreme court judges.
- The president declares a state of emergency when national security is threatened.
- The president appoints the Prime Minister on advice of the parliament.
- She/he is a symbol of national unity.
- She/he establishes special courts to arbitrate on inter – state disputes.
- He/she nominates 12 members to the council of state/upper house/Rajya Sabha.
- He is the leader of political party that nominates him for elections.
- He pardons offenders.
- He/she makes regulations for certain union territories.

Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

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