

MARKING SCHEME HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2
SECTION A: 25 MARKS (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.)

1. Give **two** contributions of Archaeology to the study of History. (2 marks)
 - *It provides information on the origin of man.*
 - *It provides information on the people's way of life / culture of early man.*
 - *It helps people to locate historical sites.*
 - *It provides information on chronological order of historical events / dating historical events.*

(Any 2x1 = 2mks)
2. Identify two tools used by early man in the second phase of the Old Stone Age period.
 - *Acheulian.*

(Any 1x1=1 mrk)
3. Identify the contribution of Jethro Tull in the field of agriculture. (1 mark)
 - *Invented the seed drill*

(Any 1x1 =1mrk)
4. Name the main commodity of trade from West Africa during the Trans-Atlantic trade.(1 mark)
 - *Slaves*

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
5. Mention **two** negative impact of internet today. (2 marks)
 - *Addiction*
 - *Cyber crime*

(Any 2x1 =1mrks)
6. Name one engineer credited with the construction on Roman roads. (1mark)
 - *John Metcalfe*
 - *George Wade*

(Any 1x1 =1mrk)
7. State two uses of water as an early source of energy in industries. (2marks)
 - *Cooling machines.*
 - *Mixing chemicals.*
 - *to turn spinning machines in texture industries.*
 - *Grinding grains into flour.*

– (Any 2x1=2 mrk)
8. Identify one challenge faced by Athens as an ancient urban centre. (1mark)
 - *Water / food shortage.*
 - *Congestion – people / overcrowding.*
 - *Attacked by Sparta.*

- *Outbreak of plague / diseases.*
- *Conquered by Macedonians.*
(Any 1x1 =1mrk)

9. State two ways in which centralized authority contributed to the success of Buganda Kingdom(2marks)

- *enhanced effective control of the kingdom*
- *promoted control of other traditional leaders*
- *it enhanced loyalty to one single leader*
- *it led to the emergence of able Kabakas who propelled the kingdom from strength to strength*
(Any 2x1=2mks)

10. Give one type of democracy. (1 mark)

- i) *Direct rule*
- ii) *Indirect rule.*

(Any 1x1 =1mrk)

11. Identify **two** chartered companies which were used to administer European colonial possessions in Africa. (1 mark)

- *Imperial British East Africa Company*
- *Germans East Africa Company*
- *Royal Niger Company*
- *British Southern Africa Company*
(Any 2x1 =2mrks)

12. Who was the first Senegalese to be elected to the French chamber of Deputies? (1 mark)

- *Blaise Diagne*
(Any 1x1 =1mrk)

13. Give the **main** reason for the failure of the League of Nations. (1 mark)

- *Re-armament of Germany*
(Any 1x1 =1mrk)

14. Identify one way in which the commonwealth has helped to promote democracy and good governance among its members. (1 mark)

- *Through parliamentary meetings*
- *Sending observers during elections*
(Any 1x1 =1mrk)

15. Mention **two** personalities who led in the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement. (2marks)

- i) *Garmel Nasser.*
- ii) *Marshal Tito*
- iii) *Surkano*
- iv) *Jawaharlal Nerhu*
- v) *Chou En-lai*

(Any 2x1 mrk)

16. Name the president of Front For Liberation Of Mozambique(FRELIMO) in 1962 (1mark)

- *Eduardo Mondlane*
(Any 1x1 =1mrk)

17. Who is the head of government in India? (1 mark)

- *Prime minister*
(Any 1x1=1 mrk)

SECTION B: 45 MARKS (ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIOPNS ONLY)

18. a) State five ways in which man used fire after its invention in the Middle Stone age.(5mks)

- vi) *Fire provided warmth in the night and during cold seasons.*
- vii) *It provided lightening at night.*
- viii) *It was used for hunting. Bush fire pushed animals into confined areas.*
- ix) *Fire was used for frightening or keeping away wild animals.*
- x) *Fire was also used as a means of communication.*
- xi) *Fire was used as a food preservative e.g was used for drying fish and meat.*

(Any 5 x 1= 5 mks)

b) Discuss the impacts of early agriculture on man. (10 mks)

- i) *Trade developed as a result of agricultural surplus and human inter-dependence. Specialization in making certain items of trade eventually led to their refinement to suit market tastes.*
- ii) *Methods of cultivation were improved.*
- iii) *Man was freed from dependence on the environment as adequate food was produced usually with a surplus for storage.*
- iv) *The production of enough food supplies freed man from farming to other activities.*
- v) *Members of different working groups formed distinct social classes.*
- vi) *Increased food production created more leisure time and man devoted more time to religion.*
- vii) *Food production lead to a sedentary life such that man became settled became cultivation required patience before planted crops can be harvested.*
- viii) *Rulers such as chiefs, Kings and Emperors began to reign over well-defined territories.*

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

19. a) State three ways of acquiring slaves during the trans-Atlantic slave trade. (3mks)

- i) *Lovely travellers were also kidnapped.*
- ii) *Exchange for European manufactured goods.*
- iii) *Prisoners of war were also sold to the slaves dealers.*
- iv) *The weak in society such as the feeble-minded, widows' and orphans were sold into slaves.*
- v) *Some slave dealers enticed the locals particularly children and sold them into slaves.*
- vi) *Slaves were acquired through raids in African villages upon which the captives were sold.*

(Any 3x 1= 3 mks)

b) Explain six problems faced by London as a city. (12 mks)

- i) *Air pollution continues to be a major challenge.*
- ii) *The crime levels are high.*
- iii) *Unemployment has continued to increase with the growing population.*
- iv) *Poor housing, the large number of people came to London to look for jobs which led to overgrowing in the city.*
- v) *Rural –urban migration, Large number of people came to London to look for jobs which led to overcrowding in the city*
- vi) *Poverty. This was a great problem in London especially in the initial stages of its growth.*

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

20. a) Identify three terms of the Berlin conference. (3mks)

- i) *There was to be freedom of navigation for trade on rivers Niger, Longo and Zambezi.*
- ii) *The European powers agreed on the stoppage of slave trade and encouragement of legitimate trade.*
- iii) *King Leopold of Belgium was recognized as the head of the new Congo independent stage by all the powers.*
- iv) *Any claim of any African territory had to be followed by effective occupation.*

(Any 3x1 = 3 mks)

a) Explain six reasons why Lawanika collaborated with the British. (12mks)

- i) *He was encouraged by missionaries to seek British protection.*
- ii) *Lewanika realized the futility of resisting against the British.*
- iii) *He desired Western education and civilization for his people.*
- iv) *Lewanika wished to protect his kingdom against external invasion e.g he was threatened by the Portuguese and Germans.*
- v) *Another problem was caused by the Ndebele who raided the Lozi from time to time. Lewanika wanted to protect his people from them.*
- vi) *He was influenced into making a decision about British protection by Khama the paramount chief. of the Ngwato of Botswana who had accepted British protection in 1885.*
- vii) *Lewanika decided to ally with the British because of the internal and external problems affecting his position and state.*

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

21. a) Identify five reasons why the Pan-African movement was not active in Africa before 1945.(5mks)

- i) *Poor African representation.*
- ii) *Lack of good communication between different African countries.*
- iii) *Africans in Europe were not in good contact.*
- iv) *The movement was discouraged by the colonialists.*
- v) *Africans lacked suitable venues to hold Pan-African meetings.*

- vi) *Countries that were not colonized like Liberia and Ethiopia paid little attention to the movement.*

(Any 1 x 5= 5mks)

b) Explain five reasons for the early achievement of independence in Ghana. (10 mks)

- i) *Availability of stable money economy due to the introduction of Cocoa farming.*
- ii) *Presence of large class of elites, Ghana was the first African country to receive Western education.*
- iii) *The characteristics and strong leadership provided by Kwame Nkrumah created unity among the Ghanaians.*
- iv) *Ghana had relatively better developed transport and communication network. This facilitated efficient movement of nationalist information*
- v) *The participation of Kwame Nkrumah in the 1945 Pan-African conference that articulated for self-governance in Africa.*

(Any 5 x 2= 10mks)

SECTION C: 30 MARKS: Answer two questions in this section

22. a) Give three reasons why British used direct rule in Zimbabwe. (3mks)

- i) *There were many European settlers in the colony. They could be used to fill the various administrative posts.*
- ii) *The British wanted to control mining and prospecting operations directly to avoid losses.*
- iii) *The 1896 – 1897 Ndebele –Shona wars had shaken the European confidence in African leadership. They could not be trusted and thus the need to use European officials to administer the colony.*

(Any 1 x 3= 3mks)

b) Explain why the use of indirect rule in Southern Nigeria was unsuccessful. (12 mks)

- i) *Southern Nigeria did not have centralized indigenous system of government that was necessary for the application of indirect rule.*
- ii) *Lack of homogeneity in the South as there were many ethnic groups, languages and customs to be understood.*
- iii) *The British introduced new ideas such as forced labour and direct taxes which infuriated the people.*

- iv) *The educated people in Southern Nigeria resented the chiefs appointed by the British because they were illiterate.*
- v) *Communication barrier between the British supervisors the warrant chief and the people often led to misinterpretation and misunderstanding.*
- vi) *Use of excessive force to suppress any form of resistance provoked resentment e.g the shooting down of women during demonstration against the British.*
- vii) *The failure of the British administrators to fully understand the social, economic and political system of Southern Nigeria made them give up easily.*

(Any 6 x 2= 12 mks)

23. a) State five objectives of the economic organization of West African States . (5mks)

- i) *To improve relations between the member states*
- ii) *To liberalize trade between member states*
- iii) *To improve the living standards of people in the member states*
- iv) *To create a customs union in the region*
- v) *To promote industrial development among member states*
- vi) *To promote cultural interaction among member state*
- vii) *To foster cooperation*

(Any 5 x 1= 5mks)

b) Discuss five factors that led to the collapse of East Africa community in 1977. (10 mks)

- i) *Tanzania and Uganda perceived that Kenya used to gain more than them from the organisation.*
- ii) *Personality differences between president Nyerere of Tanzania and Idi Amin of Uganda contributed to the collapse of EAC.*
- iii) *Political instability in Uganda that paralyzed her economically made her not to honour her financial obligation to EAC.*
- iv) *National interests were prioritized first by the members' countries at the expense of regional interests.*
- v) *Tension between the member states led to boundary closure between Uganda and Tanzania and between Tanzania and Kenya*

(Any 5 x 2= 10mks)

24. a) State three ways through which one can become a member of parliament in Britain.

(3mks)

- i) *Elections*
- ii) *Appointment*
- iii) *Inheritance to the House of Lords.*
- iv) *By virtue of office for instance the members of royalty.*

(Any 1 x 3= (3mks)

b) Explain six roles of the British Prime Minister.

(12 mks)

- i) *He/she chairs cabinet meetings.*
- ii) *He/she appoints and dismisses ministers.*
- iii) *He/she is the executive head of the British government.*
- iv) *He/she represents the government in international forums such as UN.*
- v) *He/she is the leader of the House of Commons.*
- vi) *Settling disputes between various departments.*
- vii) *He/she is the leader of the party nominates him/her.*
- viii) *Recommending to the monarchy the names of candidates for appointment of senior judicial officers.*

(Any 6 x 2= 5mks)