

# **FORM FOUR CLUSTER KCSE MODEL5**

## **HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1 ANSWERS**

### **SECTION A (25 Marks)**

#### **Answer all questions**

1. (i) Fossils.
2. Bipedal/upright posture
3. (i) Led to population increase.
- (ii) Led to settled life/permanent settlement.
- (iii) Man started enjoying leisure time.
- (iv) Led to development of urban centres.
- (v) Social class emerged/specialization.
- (vi) Development of writing.
4. (i) Lack of common language.
5. (i) Tax was put on top surface/smoothened.
- (ii) Roads were widened to areas high ways. (iii) Roads were straightened.
- (iv) Road were strengthened by adding more layers of gravel stones.
6. (i) Wood is affected by rain.
- (ii) It produces smoke/choking/pollutes air.
- (iii) Leads to deforestation/scarcity of wood.
- (iv) Cumbersome to use/bulky.
7. (i) It is cheaper than newspaper on daily basis.
- (ii) Can be used by both illiterate and the literate people.
- (iii) One radio can serve many people at the same time.
- (iv) Radio can spread urgent messages over a wide area within a short time.
- (v) Radio can transmit information to all parts of the world.
8. (i) Renaissance time made people to develop interest in research/learning.
- (ii) Governments and individuals financed scientific research.
- (iii) Need to solve common problems like food shortages, diseases.
- (iv) Religion failed to answer all questions.

9. (i) Had a right to declare war against other communities.
- (ii) Recognized right of Asantehene to impose levies/collect taxes for Asantehene.
- (iii) Attended Odwira festival.
- (ii) Granted citizen's right to appeal to highest court in Kumasi.
- (iii) Overseeing administration in their areas of Jurisdiction
10. (i) They were available in large numbers.
- (ii) Cheaper than European labourers and American Indians.
- (iii) Were immune to both European and tropical diseases.
- (iv) Appeared strong and therefore suitable for manual work.
11. (i) Royal Niger Company.
- (ii) British South African Company.
- (iii) Imperial British East African Company.
- (iv) German East African Company.
12. – United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC)  
– Convention Peoples Party (CPP)  
– National League of the Gold coast
13. (i) Assimilation.
- (ii) Association.
14. (i) The General Assembly.
- (ii) The Security Council.
- (iii) International court of justice.
- (iv) The economic and social council.
- (v) The secretariat.
- (vi) Trusteeship council.
15. (i) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
- (ii) WARSAW PACT.
16. (i) The bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima by U.S.A

## **SECTION B (45 Marks)**

**Answer any THREE questions**

17. (a)
  - (i) Expensive.
  - (ii) Difficult to locate archeological sites.
  - (iii) Some artifacts, fossils are fragile hence break easily.

(iv) Limited to the study of ancient history.

(v) Difficult to accurately determine dates.

(vi) Few archeological experts.

(vii) Timeconsuming

(b)

(i) Development of upright posture using hind limbs (bipedalism) improved man's ability to hunt.

(ii) Gradual use of forelimbs (hands) for holding objects enabled man to make tools which made work easier.

(iii) Increased brain capacity to above 1580 cc enabled man's level of creativity.

(iv) Discovery of fire improved his diet and increased his security.

(v) Domestication of plants and animals ensured prolonged supply of food.

(vi) Weapon making enhanced survival, reduced insecurity.

(vii) Making of clothes and fire-increased warmed for his body.

(viii) Discovery of medicine reduced the risk of death from diseases.

18. (a)

(i) Trading activities.

(ii) Migration of communities like Bantu.

(iii) Travelers and messengers introduced and copied the art from other communities.

(iv) Through warfare between communities as weapons were used.

(v) Through professional smiths.

(vi) Through conquest and occupation by communities.

(b)

(i) The community was divided into clans whose names were derived from animal names.

(ii) Believed in supreme god called Mwari/mlimo/mulungu or lesa.

(iii) Believed in ancestral spirits whom they consulted from time to time e.g. Vadzimu/family spirit, mhondoro/clan spirit and chamiruka/national spirit.

(iv) Shona communicated to God through medicine, intermediaries or oracles e.g. chimiruka(national spirit) and svikiro(departed family or clan elder)

(v) They practiced polygamy.

(vi) Mwari was believed to be supreme creator.

(vii) The priests were in charge of sacrifice and offering.

19. (a)

- (i) Abolition of extra taxation.
- (ii) Recognition of traditional chiefs.
- (iii) Abolition of corporal punishment.
- (iv) Abolition of forced labour.
- (v) Africans were allowed to cultivate their own cotton crop.
- (vi) Africans were involved in administration as a Kidas and Jumbes.
- (vii) Kiswahili became an official language.
- (viii) Improved medical and educational facilities for Africans.

(b)

- (i) Disunity among Africans.
- (ii) Europeans had superior weapons.
- (iii) Outbreak of national calamities e.g. drought and disease weakened the Africans.
- (iv) Collaboration of some communities.
- (v) Use of divide and rule policy by Europeans.
- (vi) Military reinforced on European side.
- (vii) Arrest and killing of some leaders demoralized African traders.
- (viii) Use of scorched –earth policy weakened African communities.

## **SECTION C (30 Marks)**

### **Answer any TWO questions**

21. (a)

- (i) Desire to control the economy of Zimbabwe.
- (ii) Local political systems based on Induna systems.
- (iii) Had been destroyed during the British occupation.
- (iv) To ensure complete control of Africans/end African resistance.
- (v) Company officials in the area were familiar with the area and British systems of administration.
- (vi) Adequate finance for administration.
- (vii) Adequate personnel from the White

Settlers. (b)

- (i) The school system did not do much to indoctrinate the Africans sufficiently on values of the policy.

(ii) It was an expensive policy to implement and maintain. (iii) The system faced opposition from the Muslims.

(iv) The policy was confined in four communes while the rest was left untouched.

(v) Cultural disparity that existed between Africans and the French.

(vi) Racial discrimination-French resented the idea of equality with Africans and the French.

(vii) Racial discrimination-French resented of equality with Africans in parliament.

(viii) African chiefs were hostile to the policy because it reduced their powers.

(ix) Differences between French legal system and African customs.

(x) High standards and difficult conditions expected for one to be assimilated.

22. (a)

(i) Unit all the people of African origin in the struggle for emancipation from social discrimination and colonial rule.

(ii) To challenge the ideology of white supremacy on which European colonization was based. (iii) Strive towards the improvement of living conditions of black people all over the world.

(iv) To restore the dignity of the black people and liberate them from bondage of slavery.

(v) Create a forum through which protests against European colonization and racial discrimination can be channeled.

(vi) To fight neo-colonialism which further enhanced the degradation of black people. (b)

(i) Created a sense of unity among people of African origin.

(ii) Played important role to achievement of African nationalism by encouraging people of African origin to take pride in their ancestry and demand their rights.

(iii) Encouraged co-operation among African leaders and states towards decolonization.

(iv) Laid foundation for interests in research on African culture, history, music etc.

(v) Played a role in restoration of African dignity and confidence.

(vi) Provided a forum for African people to discuss their common problems.

(vii) Was the fore-runner of O.A.U later A.U.?

(viii) The movement condemned Mussolini's attempt to colonize Ethiopia in 1935.

(ix) Enabled African leaders to be more committed to African issues.

(x) Created awareness in black people about their common experiences and suffering that later translated into nationalism

23. (a)

(i) The arms race created tension.

(ii) Ideological differences.

(iii) Economic rivalry created hostility.

(iv) Uses of veto power by Russia threatened USA.

(v) Giving military support to the appointment enemy.

(vi) Differences over Germany after world

wars (b)

(i) USSR leaders who came after Stalin exercised flexibility.

(ii) Negotiation between the super powers to reduce areas e.g. strategic arms limitation talks.(SALTS)

(iii) Liberated policies of Gorbacher in which he opened up the west.

(iv) Role played by Ronald Reagan of USA by encouraging peace talks with Russia and other nations.

(v) Unification of Germany.

(vi) Russia's support for the Gulf war.

(vii) The dissolution of the war saw pact, military pact for the communist bloc.