

FORM FOUR CLUSTER KCSE MODEL 6

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 ANSWERS

SECTION A (25 Marks)

1. - Baskets.

- Garments (clothes)

- Charcoal.

- Bones.

- Remains of animals.

- Remains of plants they lived on.

- Coins.

- Remains of pots.

- Beads.

2. - They were able to defend themselves.

- Enabled them to attack their enemies with ease.

- It enabled them grasp objects easily.

- It enabled them to see impending danger from far.

- It enabled them to reach fruits and leaves from trees.

- It enhanced their/moved faster

3. - Egypt/Nile valley.

4. - Tobacco.

- Cotton.

- Carbon/maize.

- Wheat.

5. - It involved more/variety of goods.

- Had more merchants.

- It is organized.
 - Wide area is covered.
 - Better organized with markets.
 - Presence of middlemen.
6. - Has promoted business through advertisement.
- Has created employment opportunities.
 - Generate revenue for the government through taxation.
 - Educates masses on economic issues.
 - It has provided entertainment programmes thus generating income.
7. - Subjected to long hours.
- Were paid low wages.
 - Under age children were employed to work in factories.
 - They were exposed to diseases such as cholera dysentery and typhoid due to unhygienic living conditions.
8. - Trade or commercial activities.
9. - Weapons acquired from trade e.g. guns were used to expand the kingdom.
- Wealth from the trade and support administrative costs.
 - Rulers used wealth to reward other loyal lesser rulers.
 - Rulers conquered other territories in search of trade goods.
10. - Successfully defeated Italians in the battle of Adowa.
11. - The release of political prisoners like Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu.
- Relaxation of apartheid laws through constitutional reforms.
 - The holding of multi-racial elections in April 1994.
 - The initiation of dialogue between all racial groups by President Fredrick de Klerk.
12. - Use of poison gas by the Germans.
- Use of airplanes to bomb camps in 1915.

- Use of tanks by Britain in 1915.
- Use of submarines by Germans.
- 13. - Jawaharlal Nehru of India.
- Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia.
- Abdel Nasser of Egypt.
- Dr.Ahmed Surkano of Indonesia.
- 14. - Ideological differences between USA and USSR which split the world into two main blocs' i.e. capitalists and communist.
- 15. - The attacks on the American military base of pearl Harbour by the Japanese in 1941
- 16. - Election to the House of Lords.
- Nomination by a political party.
- Inheritance by birth/membership to the royal family.
- 17. - The summit of the Heads of states and government.

SECTION B (45 Marks)

Answer any THREE questions

- 18. - Increase in human population.
 - Completion for food between animals and human beings.
 - Overhunting depleted stock of animals on which human beings relied for food.
 - Hunting and gathering had become tiresome.
 - Calamities such as bush fire/floods destroyed vegetation /drove away animals.
 - Some crops and animals had economic value.
 - There was change in climate which caused aridity hindering gathering and hunting.
- (5x1=5mks)
- (b) Explain FIVE causes of food shortage in Africa today. (10marks)
- Many parts of Africa experience little or no rain at all leading to crop failure hence food shortage.
 - Rapid population growth has overtaken the food production rate.

- In adequate food storage facilities, farmers cannot store for long time.
- Low prices of food stuffs have discouraged farmers who may have invested so much capital leading to food shortage.
- Poor state of roads hinder transportation of food in some areas.
- Lack of enough capital to purchase required input.
- Crop diseases and pests.
- Emphasis on cash crop farming at expense of food crops.
- Civil wars have displaced people.

19. - Acted as guides to traders.

- Provided security for the traders.
- Provided traders security for the traders.
- Provided traders with basic needs like food.
- Acted as interpreters/translators.
- Maintained the oasis and water wells.

(b) Explain SIX factors that led to the decline of Trans-Atlantic trade.

- Development of industrial revolution in Europe shifted demand for slaves to demand for agricultural produce.
- Attainment of independence by USA left Britain without colonies where she could take slaves to work/closure of slave market in America.
- Rise of humanitarians e.g. missionaries in Britain forced her to abandon slave trade and slavery.
- The development of legitimate which was more profitable and less costly.
- Leading economists argued that free people were more productive than slaves.
- French revolution in 1789 and spread of its ideas of liberty, Franchise and equality of all men.
- Use of machines on farms rendered slaves unnecessary.
- Need to retain Africans in their homeland to produce raw materials for the developing industries.

20. - Any power that had a claim over an area should occupy it effectively.

- All parties were to abolish slavery and slave trade in their areas of occupation.
- Any power that laid claim to an area in Africa had to notify the other powers so as to avoid conflicts.
- European powers were to ensure that the security of all Europeans within their areas of influence.
- Niger, Congo and Zambezi rivers were declared free for navigation and commerce.
- Congo was declared a free state under King Leopold II of Belgium. (5x1=5mks)

(b) Explain SIX impacts of the partition of Africa on Africa. (10mks)

- Introduction of European administrative systems in Africa.
- New boundaries in Africa were drawn.
- Introduction of European languages in Africa.
- Setting up of boundaries led to split of some Africa Communities e.g. Somali.
- Exploitative measures like forced labour, taxation and land alienation were introduced.
- Development of infrastructure of e.g. roads.
- Africans lost independence as Europeans established colonies.
- Africans economies were weakened by the European exploitation of their resources.
- The African systems of government were replaced by Europeans systems.
- African land was alienated.
- Africans lost their lives/property as they tried to resist European occupation.
- African culture was undermined with introduction of western education.

21. - Secret meetings and public rallies.

- Strikes and boycotts/go-slows/sit-ins/protest/trade union.
- Newspapers/magazines/mass media.
- Petition and delegations to international meetings.
- Armed struggle.

- Political parties.

(b) Explain SIX economic factors that caused Nationalism in Gold Coast. (12mks)

- Need to guard against land alienation by British United Africans.
- Introduction of taxation by colonial government made Ghanaians to resent.
- Order by colonial government that farmers should uproot their cocoa because of swollen shoot diseases, upset Africans.
- The meager earnings by Africans from the sale of cocoa to Europeans.
- High rate of unemployment.
- Selective granting of trading licenses to European traders while denying the same to the Africans.
- Sharp increase in food prices.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer any TWO questions(30 marks)

22. - Nuclear (Kumasi)

- Amattoo (outside states)
- The conquered states.

(b) Describe political organization of the Shona in the 19th century. (12mks)

- They were ruled by a king (Mwene Mutapa) who had absolute authority over the subjects.
- The King's position was hereditary so as to reduce succession disputes.
- The emperor was assisted in administration by several people e.g. Queen Mother, Emperor's sister etc.
- The kingdom was divided into provinces ruled by lesser kings or chiefs answerable to the king.
- The kingdom had a strong standing army for defense.
- Religion played an important political role as the king was regarded as chief religious authority.
- There existed priests who acted as spies for the king.

23. - It reduced the size of Germany by 1.5 .

- Germany was forbidden from uniting with Austria.
- Germany forced to pay war damages to the allies
- Germany lost its overseas colonies.
- The strength of Germany's military was restricted.
- Germany lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

(b) Explain SIX achievements of the League of Nations between 1919-1939. (12 mks)

- It promoted health services like fighting diseases through the international health organizations.
- It championed for the welfare of the workers through I.L.O.
- It provided relief to the refugees/war casualties through the Refugee Commission.
- It settled disputes between different European countries/member states.
- It supervised mandate territories through mandate commission.
- It helped in the reconstruction of European countries e.g. Austria.
- It controlled the trafficking of dangerous drugs and trade in children and women.
- It helped preserve peace in the world by encouraging members to settle disputes through the I.C.J.
- It successfully ended the war that took place between Greece and Bulgaria in 1921.

24. - He made himself head of state and government thus centralized power in his hands.

- He banned all political parties and formed the people's Revolutionary party and made it the only legal party.
- He reformed the constitution and stripped the parliament off its powers.
- He also abolished the federal system of government and local assemblies.
- He declared himself the president for life in 1970.

(b) Social challenges facing most of African States since independence.

- Poverty among the people.

- Low literacy level among people.
- Poor and inadequate health care affect labour force.
- Population increase, thus straining the resources available.
- High crime rate due to unemployment.
- Terrorism/insecurity which scares investors.
- Refugee menace from other warring countries like DRC.
- Environmental pollution from industries.
- Diseases like HIV/AIDS which clears the strong labour force.
- Overcrowding in towns –spread of diseases.