

# **FORM FOUR CLUSTER KCSE MODEL8**

## **HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 ANSWER**

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

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.  
(iv) Granted citizen's right to appeal to highest court in Kumasi.

- (v) 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. (i) United Gold Convection (UGC).
- (ii) Convection People's Party (CPP).
- (iii) 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)**

- 17. (a) State three limitations of using archeological as source of information on history. (3mks)
- (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) Time consuming (3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six ways through which man adapted to the environment during the Stone Age period. (12mks)

- (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) Mention any three factors that led to the spread of iron working in African. (3mks)

- (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. (3x1=3mks)

(b) Describe the social organization of the Shona precolonial period. (12mks)

- (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) Identify three reforms introduced by the Germany administration after Maji Maji rebellion. (3mks)

- (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. (3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six reasons for the defeat of African communities in their struggle against imposition of colonial rule (12mks)

- (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. (6x2=12mks)

20. Give three problems which Europeans colonialists faced as they established their rule in African in the second half of the 19th century. (3mks)

- (i) Attacked by tropical diseases.
- (ii) Difficult terrain hindered their movements.
- (iii) Faced hostilities from some African communities.
- (iv) The region lacked developed means of transport and communication.
- (v) Shortage of food and medicine.
- (vi) Lack of common language. (vii) Inadequate funds to use in administration. (3x1=3mks)
- (b) Explain six effects of partition of Africa continent on the people of African. (12mks)
- (i) African resources were exploited by Europeans.
- (ii) Present day boundaries in Africa were drawn regardless of existing boundaries of ethnic groups.
- (iii) Brought European system of administration like assimilation and indirect rule on Africans.
- (iv) European languages/cultures introduced splitting the continent into Francophone and Anglophone countries.

- (v) Sitting up of boundaries splitted some communities to live in two or more countries.
- (vi) Led to alienation of African land to create space for European settlement.
- (vii) Influenced state formation between Africa and her colonial masters.
- (viii) Formation of states/countries.
- (ix) Development of relationship between colonies and former colonial masters.
- (x) Partition led to the fall of some kingdoms like Asante and Dahomey in West Africa. (6x2=12 mks)

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

21. a) Identify the factors that led to the defeat of the central powers in the World War I

- Failure of the Schlieffen Plan on the part of Germany.
- Allied power had superior sea power.
- Entry of the USA on the side of Allies.
- Allied political leaders were more competent in the strategies.
- Allies had large population of military personnel.
- Heavy loses meted on Germany weakened central powers.
- Allies had better industrial and financial resources in Europe and colonies.

b) Explain reasons why the League of Nations failed to maintain World peace.

- Some European countries opposed the Versailles Treaty for it to favoured allied nations.
- USA never supported League due to Monroe Doctrine.
- Membership of the League was not inclusive.
- League supported some claims of some nations against others.
- Some states concentrated on internal than international matters.
- Some states adopted appeasement policy to avoid confrontation with certain nations.
- Shortages of funds to implement programmes.
- It lacked its own army to implement decisions.
- Economic depression 1920's weakened most of world economies.
- Ideological differences among member states. 5 x 2= 10 marks

22. a) Give three reasons why the Non-Aligned Movement was formed.

- New independent states didn't want to be involved in superpower rivalry.

- Wanted to avoid the arms race between super powers.
- To enhance peace in the world.
- To promote decolonization.
- Enable them get aid from both blocs.
- To enable members have influence in world politics.
- To safeguard independence of members.
- To promote peaceful co-existence among members. 3 x 1= 3 marks

b) Discuss six results of the Cold War in the war.

- It undermined international peace and security as each side struggled to dominate the world creating tension.
- Hostility, suspicion and mistrust developed.
- It enhanced science and technology. (Military)
- Competition for dominance at times led to actual war e..g Korea, Vietnam.
- Economic and military alliances were formed e.g. NATO, COMECON, Warsaw Pact, E.U.
- It led to spread of capitalism and communism as ideologies.
- It led to the formation of Afro Asian Bloc and Non Aligned Movement.
- It led to space race (Development of space crafts)
- The Cold War led to coups and counter coups in third world countries thus rise of dictators.
- It led to split of some states on ideological basis e.g. North and South Korea. 6 x 2=12 marks

23. a) State any three importance of regional co-operation in Africa.

- Promotes economic development.
- Enhance co-operation among member states.
- Encourage peace among member states.
- Enhance unity among member states.
- Encourage free movement of citizens and goods.

b) Explain challenges facing COMESA.

- Poor infrastructure among member states.
- Political and military conflicts causing instability among members.
- Debt burden that reduced money channeled to development and provision of services.
- Production of similar goods.

- Dependency on former colonial masters or developed states.
- Inadequate finances thus development programmes affected.
- Lack of common currency that affects trade transactions.
- Divided loyalty because they belong to more than one organization.
- Personality differences amongst leaders of member states.
- Withdrawal of some members e.g. Tanzania and Namibia to join SADC.
- Boundary conflicts among member states e.g. Ethiopia and Eritrea.
- Some countries are accused of undermining and interfering in internal affairs of other states e.g. Uganda with Rwanda, D.R.C.
- Major unemployment crisis in member states especially among the youth.
- Natural calamities like drought, floods, famine.
- New economic policies by World Bank and I.M.F lead to economic decline in region. 6 x 2=12 marks

24. a) State five roles of the USA congress.

- Make laws that govern whole of USA.
- Make and discuss federal budget.
- Regulate inter-state and foreign trade.
- Make treaties.
- Appoint commission of inquiry to investigate any matter of national importance.
- Monitor conduct of President, vice and senior public officials.
- Set rules for naturalization of foreign citizens. 5 x 1= 5 marks

b) Explain in five ways in which parliamentary supremacy is guaranteed in Britain.

- It is only parliament that has power to make, amend or abolish laws.
- It is only parliament that can pass a vote of no confidence in government and force it to resign.
- It is only organ that can declare war if country is attacked from outside.
- No decision of parliament can be overturned by court.
- Only organ with power to declare state of emergency.
- No parliament can legally bind its succession. 5 x = 10 marks