

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 2

FORM 3

2017

MARKING SCHEME

1. Identify the historical period when oral traditions was the main source of information. (1mark)
Pre- history
2. State **one** limitation of Anthropology as a source of information on History and Government. (1mark)
 - *It is expensive because it involves living among the people*
 - *It is time consuming to learn and study a people.*
 - *The researcher may be affected by the climatic conditions.*
3. State **two** main features of roman roads. (2marks)
 - *they were straight*
 - *they were raised above the ground*
 - *they were well drained*
 - *they were all weather roads*
4. Give **two** negative impacts of internet today. (2 marks)
 - *Addiction*
 - *Cyber-crime*
 - *Moral erosion e.g. pornography.*
5. Name **one** holy document in which the creation theory is recorded. (1mark)
 - *The Bible*
 - *The Koran*
6. Name **two** written evidences that show that there were early visitors at the Coast of East Africa. (2 marks)
 - *The Graeco- Roman Documentary*
 - *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea*
 - *Ptolemy's Geography*
 - *Christian Topography*
7. Give **two** roles played by the Portuguese captains in the administration of the East African Coast. (2 marks)
 - ✓ *the collections of tributes from coastal rulers.*
 - ✓ *Imposition of the customs dues on all imports and exports.*
 - ✓ *the suppression of rebellions on the coast.*
8. Give **two** features of regional trade. (2 marks)
 - ✓ *It Takes place within a bigger geographical area.*
 - ✓ *It Involves intermediaries or middlemen between producers and the buyers.*
 - ✓ *The trade often covers long distances to and from the market.*
 - ✓ *It involves people who specialize mainly in trade as their means of livelihood.*
 - ✓ *Larger Varieties of goods are involved.*
9. Identify **two** earliest traditional means of water transport. (2 marks)
 - *Rafts*
 - *The dug-out canoe*
 - *Sailing boats*
 - *Sailing ships*
10. Name the conference in which partition of Africa was discussed. (1 mark)
 - *Berlin conference*
11. Identify one form of writing during the early civilizations resulting from early agriculture. (1 mark)
 - *Hieroglyphics*
 - *Cuneiform*
12. Identify **two** uses of copper in Africa during the 19th century. (2 marks)
 - *Decoration*
 - *Making utensils*

- *Medium of exchange*
 - *Storing of wealth*
 - *Item of trade*
13. Give one early source of energy. (1 mark)
- *Wood*
 - *Wind*
 - *Water*
 - *Direct use of sunlight*
14. Give **one** way in which poor transport hinders industrialization in third world nations. (1 mark)
- *Poor transport leads to delay in transporting of raw materials to industries.*
 - *Finished items can not access markets.*
 - *There is increase in transport costs hence high costs of goods.*
15. List **two** treaties signed between Lobengula and the British during the process of colonization in Africa. (2 marks)
- *Lochner treaty*
 - *Coryndon treaty.*
16. . Name **one** African leader during the Maji maji resistance to German rule. (1 mark)
- *Kinjikitile Ngwale*
 - *Addalla Mpanda*
 - *Ngamea*
17. Name the leader of the Madinka Empire in their resistance against the Fresh Invasion in the late 19th century. (1 mark)
- Samouri Toure*

SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

Answer any THREE questions in this section.

18. (a) Make a list of Tanzanian communities who took part in the Maji Maji rebellion. (3 marks)
Zaramo, Matumbi, Bena, Ngindo, Pogoro, Bunga, Ngoni, Luguru, Wamwera and Ndendeule
- (b) Explain **six** consequences of the maji maji uprising. (12 marks)
- *There was massive loss of lives. In its wake, the Maji-Maji rebellion left 15 Europeans and 389 African soldiers and between 75,000 and 100,000 insurgents dead.*
 - *There was massive destruction of property, as villages and crops were burnt when Germans applied the scorched earth policy.*
 - *Southern Tanganyika experienced severe famine as farms and granaries were destroyed. This disrupted economic activities such as agriculture and trade.*
 - *Thousands of families were displaced during the war. This was because of the fear that gripped the land, forcing people to flee in different direction.*
 - *The war undermined the German economy in Tanganyika, as numerous economic activities came to a standstill.*
 - *There was loss of leadership in African communities which created disorganization and demoralized the African people. Most captured leaders were hanged or imprisoned. A total of 47 Ngoni chiefs were hanged.*
 - *Africans resigned to colonial authority. The revolt broke the spirit of the people to resist and the colony remained calm, realizing they did not have better weapons to fight with.*
 - *The uprising undermined the Africans' confidence in their traditional religion. The magic water failed to protect them against the German bullets.*
 - *The uprising laid the foundation to Tanganyika's Nationalism. The uprising would become an inspiration for later 20th Century freedom fighters who called for similar interethnic unity as they struggled against European colonial rule.*
 - *Although the Maji Maji Uprising was ultimately unsuccessful, it forced Kaiser Wilhelm's government in Berlin to institute reforms in their Tanganyika administration as they realized the potential cost of their brutality.*
19. (a) State three factors that influence the growth of London. (3marks)
- *Trading activities*
 - *Industrialization*

- *improvement of transport*
- *shipping activities*

(b) Explain six problems facing Johannesburg as an urban centre. (12marks)

- *-Black Africans who work around Johannesburg were often treated almost as slaves though they are the majority*
- *-Most of the workers who work in and around Johannesburg live in shanties mainly because of underpayment.*
- *-Unemployment*
- *-HIV/AIDS pandemics*
- *-crime*
- *-Industrial pollution*
- *-Class divisions – Europeans and the majority, blacks*

20. (a) Identify **three** problems which European colonialists in Africa faced in the second half of the 19th century. (3 marks)

- *Attack by tropical diseases.*
- *Language barrier*
- *Resistance/hostility from African communities.*
- *Lack of means of transport and communication.*
- *- Shortage of food and medicine. 3 x 1 = 3 Mks)*

(b) Explain **six** effects of the Lozi collaboration with the British. (12 marks)

- *Land alienation by the British.*
- *Loss of independence.*
- *Lewanika and other Lozi Chiefs retained their traditional positions and were used in colonial administration.*
- *Lewanika was given protection against traditional enemy the Ndebele.*
- *The British used Barotseland to conquer and colonize their neighbours.*
- *The Lozi obtained material gains e.g. clothes, education and modern medicine.*
- *The British initiated infrastructural development in Barotseland since they build roads and telephone lines.*

21. (a) State **FIVE** ways in which agriculture changed the lives of the early people. (5 marks)

- *man settled down/established permanent settlement.*
- *Led to class differentiation/social stratification.*
- *Led to trade due to surplus production.*
- *Led to specialization into other fields like crafts.*
- *Led to development of new religions.*
- *Influenced invention of new tools.*

(b) Explain **FIVE** factors that facilitated plantation farming in Britain during the Agrarian Revolution. (10 marks)

- *Invention of farm machines.*
- *Use of fertilizers to improve farm fertility.*
- *Introduction of land enclosure system.*
- *Improvement of transport system that eased movement of farm produce. Application of scientific methods of farming.*
- *Invention of better storage facilities e.g refrigeration, canning and pasteurization. Establishment of royal agricultural society.*
- *Abolition of fallows.*

SECTION C: (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions in this section.

22. (a) Give three duties of the Katikiro in the Buganda Kingdom of 19th century. (3 marks)

- Organized tax collection.
- Planned public work.
- Planned wars in Kabaka "s name.
- Protected Kabaka during war.
- Informed Kabaka about the decisions he made.
- On court issues.

(b) Explain **six** factors that led to the rise and growth of the Asante empire.

(12 marks)

- The golden stool brought about unity in the kingdom.
- Had able, shrewd and courageous leaders e.g. Osei Tutu.
- The growth of Trans-Saharan trade which brought a lot of wealth to the Asante people. (iv) The kingdom had a strong agricultural base.
- The centralized political system provided stability.
- Had a large standing army which defended the kingdom.
- The Odwira festival that was held annually helped to make the state more cohesive.
- Determination of the Asante people to be free from oppressive rule of their former masters.

23. (a) Name **three** communes in Senegal where assimilation policy was successfully applied. (3marks)

- Dakar
- St. Louis
- Rufisque
- Goree

b) Explain six reasons why indirect rule failed in Southern Nigeria

- Southern Nigeria did not have centralized indigenous system of administration
- Lack of homogeneity in the south because there were many tribes hence many languages
- The British introduced new ideas e.g. forced taxation and direct taxes
- Opposition from educated elites who felt left out of the administrators of their country.
- The educated people in S. Nigeria resented the chief"s appointment by the British because they were illiterate.
- Communication barrier between the British supervisors, the warrant chiefs and the people often lead to misinterpretation and misunderstanding.
- Misuse of power by the warrant chiefs who raised taxes for their own benefit.

24. (a) List the **three** parts that comprised the Asante empire.

(3 marks)

- Kumasi (Metropolitan Asante)
- Amato states
- Provincial Asante

(b) Describe the political organization of the Shona.

(12 marks)

- The empire was ruled by an emperor who was both head of state and government (Mwenemutapa).the King as the chief religious authority.
- The office of the emperor was hereditary. When he died, his son took over leadership.
- The main factor of unity in the Shona political system was religion with emperor as the chief religious authority. (iv) The empire was divided into provinces, which were ruled by lesser chiefs.
- There was an important symbol of national unity which was the royal fire. This fire was kept burning until the end of the king "s reign. It was from this fire that each vassal chief carried a flame to his chiefdom.
- Religion was another symbol of unity with the emperor as the chief religious authority.
- The king controlled trade and used the revenue from trade to run the army and the empire.
- The king had a standing army for defence and expansion.
- The emperor was assisted by the following; The Queen mother, The Queen sister, (Emperor "s sister), Emperors nineprincipal wives, The Chief Drummer, The Chief Cook, The gate keeper, The Commander of the army Senior son-in-law of the king.The Chancellor.The treasurer, the chief justice, Lesser chiefs who paid tribute to the emperor by providing labour, cattle and agricultural produce, gold, slaves ivory e.t.c.