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**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25MARKS)**

**Answer all questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.**

**1. What is oral tradition as a source of History? (1mrk)**

- Oral tradition as a source of History involves the study of historical information based on what has been handed down from one generation to another by word of mouth / verbally. 1x1=1

1. **One main linguistic advantage Home Erectors had over the Home Habilis was? (1mrk)**

- Home erectus was able to communicate by speech. 1x1=1

**3 State the main reason why metallic substances were preferred for cutting (1mrk)**

- Their cutting edges could easily be sharpened. 1x1=1

1. **What was the use of the spoked wheel that was invented in Mesopotamia in 2500B.C?(1mrks)**

- The spoked wheel was used for building war chariots / used on horse –drawn chariots.

1x1=1

1. **Give two contributions of the invention of the steam engine to industry in the 18th century in**

**Europe. (2mrks)**

* 1. It led to less use of fuel.
  2. Machines were able to operate efficiently / machines worked better.
  3. It enabled industries to be located for from the sources of energy.
  4. It led to the establishment of more industries. 2x1=2

**6. What was the significance of the Black stool in the ancient Ashante Kingdom? (1mrk)**

- Symbolized the power of the omanhene in his state. 1x1=1

**7. Name any two places where salt was obtained from during the Trans-saharan Trade.(2mrks)**

**-** Taghaza

- Taodeni

- Bilma

- Ghadames 2x1=2.

1. **In what ways did the industrial Revolution contribute to the scramble and partition of**

**Africa? (1mrk)**

* + Europeans developed interest for raw materials from Africa
  + Europeans needed markets for their industrial goods.
  + Europeans needed places to invest their excessive capital from the industries. 2x1=2.

**9. Differeciate between pure Democracy and indirect Democracy** (**1mrk)**

**-** Pure or Direct Democracy is where the people are directly involved and participate in

decision- making –while indirect Democracy is a type of Democracy where citizens exercise

their right in decision making not directly as individuals, but through their agreed

representatives. 1x1=1

**10 State any two economic privileges which were enjoyed by the assimilated Africans in the four**

**communes of Senegal (2mrks)**

* + They were exempted from forced labour.
  + They were allowed to work in France
  + They were exempted from paying taxes. 2x1=2

1. **Mention any two ways in which the railway facilitated industrial development. (2mrks)**
   * Industrial products were transported efficiently to markets.
   * Raw materials could easily reach industries.
   * Industrial workers were easily transported./ eased labour mobility. 2x1=2

**12. State any two reasons why Kabaka Mwanga collaborated with the British. (2mrks)**

**-** He wanted protection from internal and External enemies eg religions groups like

traditionalists, muslims, catholics and protestants and / Banyovothreat/

* + He hoped to get military support from powerful Europeans.
  + He also denied to secure his position and safeguard the Baganda from interference.
  + He wanted the British to help hi m gain regional supremacy over the surrounding kingdoms as Banyore, Ankle and Toro. 2x1=2

1. **Name any two approaches used by the united Nations organization to promote peace and**

**security in conflicting regions. (2mrks)**

* + Dispatching of UN-peace- keeping missions to conflict areas.
  + Sending UN observes to conflict areas.
  + UN sends fact finding missions to conflict areas.
  + UN special evivoys and representatives are sent to negotiate or arbitrate for place between the opposing groups.
  + UN sanctions are imposed against states that defy the resolutions.
  + The international court of justice (ICJ) helps to settle disputes among states.
  + UN peace messengers are sent to encourage and co-ordinate efforts for the all movement of peace.
  + UN uses Non- governmental organizations(Ngos) to research for the cause and solutions of a conflict. 2x1=2

**14. Mention any two states that were nearly formed and became part of the state of Yugoslavia after the peace settlement of 1919-1920. (2mrks)**

**-** Bosnia

**-** Herzegovina

- Matia 2x1=2

**15. Name the organization that was replaced by the common market for Eastern and southern**

**Africa states (COMESA) (1mrk)**

* + the preferential trade area (PTA) 1x1=1

**16. What is the name of the body that was formed under the anspices of African unity (AU) in**

**july 2001, in Lwaka Zambia? (1mrk)**

- The partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) 1x1=1

1. **Besides the province of Katanga, mention any other province that seceded from Congo in 1960. 1mrk)**

- The province of Kasai. 1x1=1

**SECTION B (45 MARKS).**

**Answer any three question from this section on the answer booklets provided.**

**18. a) E numerate any five reasons why man resorted to the domestication of plants and**

**Animals. (5mks)**

* + The increase Human population, needed regular food supply Owing the fact that natural environment could not.
  + Climatic changes such as increased drought resulting into aridity, threatened not only plant life but also animals life. Man therefore had to develop an alternative regular source.
  + Competition for food developed among human beings and between animals. The result was inadequate wild food./ over hunting of animals /
  + Hunting and gathering was increasing over large tiresome as people had to wander over large areas to get adequate food.
  + At times, such calamities such as burn fires or floods destroyed vegetation or drove away wild animals. 5x1=5

1. **Explain any five effects of the land Enclosure movement on the peasant farmers in**

**Britain. (10mrks)**

* + The creation of large farms led to landlessness among the peasant farmers.
  + Peasant farmers sold off their land to the rich farmers because they could not afford to cultivate the land.
  + The land enclosure movement led to displacement of peasant farmers from their land and hence they migrated to towns / caused rural – urban migration/
  + The rural – urban migration of peasant farmers led to overcrowding in urban centres / congestion in urban centres./
  + The land Enclosure movement caused emigrations of the peasants to other countries such as USA, Canada , Australia, Newzland and South Africa.
  + The poor farmer were exploited as they had to sell their labour to to such farmers and to the factories. / Exploitation of the poor peasants labour force./ 5x2=10

**19. a) Mention any three contributions of Louis pasteus in the field of medicine. (3mrks)**

- Discovered that bacteria (microbes) cause disease.

- Proved that different diseases are caused by different bacteria.

- He showed how bacteria enters the body through the air we breathe and through water

and food.

* + He found that heat kills bacteria and could therefore prevent it’s growth.
  + Pasteur discovered that the process of pasteurization of liquid food, such as milk in 1870. pasteurization is a method of food preservation in which the product is heated to and maintained at a certain temperature eg 72c for milk, specific times before being quickly cool.
  + He also discovered the cures for rabies, anthrax and snake bites.
  + He developed vaccines against small-pox, cholera and anthrax in 1881 and rabies in 1885.

3x1=3

**b) Explain the various challenges facing industrialization in India (12mrks)**

- Competition from goods manufactured in the developed countries the developed nations

produce goods of high quality that those manufactured of the Indian industries.

* + High population in India requires the government to spare enough capital to feed the

people. The government spends a lot of revenue in developing agriculture to feed her people.

* + High poverty levels.i.e Indan population is too poor and do not have adequate purchasing power for her manufactured goods./ the local market is therefore limited /
  + Lack of efficient communication and transportation infrastructure hence poor movement of goods and labour.
  + Natural calamites e.g drought and floods that destroy raw materials for industries.
  + Political conflicts eg with neighbouring Pakistan, and the civil unrest hinders industrial development. 6x2=12

**20. a) Give three ways in which African slaves were particulary attractive to Europeans**

**during the Trans- Atlantic slave Trade.** **(3mrks)**

* + They were available in large numbers.
  + They were found to be cheaper to use than Europeans labourers and American Indians.
  + African slaves were thought to be immune to both European and tropical diseases.
  + They appeared more strong and therefore suitable for manual labour. 3x1=3

1. **Discuss the profound negative economic effects of the Trans- Atlantic slave Trade on**

**the communities of west Africa. (12mrks)**

* + Introduction of manufactured goods undermined the indigenous industries.
  + Led to the destruction African Indigenous technologies eg young men shipped away

were apprentices on iron smithing and medicine.

* + The enslavement of the people at their prime life meant that labour force needed for agriculture got depleted.
  + The Trans-Atlantic slave Trade led to the decline of Trans- Saharan trade in W.A now turned their attention to the coast as opposed to the Saharan desert.
  + The trade also led to the destruction of African property such as livestock farms, and harms during slave raids.
  + Brought economic disparity among the people of west Africa ie the African leaders
  + Leaders accumulated wealth eg the Asantehene of Asante and king of Dahomey.The economic disparities promoted hatred in w.Africa. / led to the emergence of class society in W.africa./6x2=12

**21. a) Outline briefly the hierachy of the French colonial administration in Africa (5mrks)**

- The Eight French colonies in west Africa were grouped into the Federation of French west

Africa (FWA).

* + The federation was governed by a governor- general based in Dakar, in Senegal. The

governor- general was answerable to the French minister for colonies in pairs, France.

* + Below the governor-general were the lieutenant – governors incharge of the constituent

colonies.

* + Each colony was divided into units called – cercles (provinces), each headed by a commandant decercle.
  + A cercle was farther divided into small districts, each headed by a chef de sub – division.
  + Below the chef de sub division were the African chiefs. In charge of Locations (chefs de cantion) and village (chefs de village) who were in charge of sub- locations.



-minister for colonies (paris)



-governor-general (in Dakar) –Head of federation.



- Lieutenant governors for colonies.



- Commandant de circle charge of circles (provinces)



-Chefs de sub – division (district)



- Chefs de canton (Location).



-Chefs de village (sub- location).

5x1=5(hierarchy well outlined or structured).

**b) Explain why the British indirect Rule failed in Southern Nigeria. (10mrks)**

- Southern Nigeria had many ethnic groups with diverse political and religious systems and

other cultural differences. It was therefore difficult to unite all of the under one Ruler.

- The community resisted the powers and authority given the yorruba traditional leaders

(obas) by the Europeans.

- The Egba community resisted paying taxes that were introduced eg violent riots in 1918

and 1929.

- The appointment of Igbo leaders by the British without regarding elders legitimacy received

rebellions eg Mission educated young men were appointed to be chiefs against the wishes of

the community elders. / imposition of leaders by the Europeans./

- Languages barriers ie the English used by the young – educated leaders against the local

traditional languages brought linguistic problems and unity. Administration become difficult.

- In some places where the illiterate traditional leaders were appointed as chiefs attracted resentment from the educated Elites. 5x2=10

**SECTION C (30MARKS)**

**Answer any two questions from this section on the answer booklet provided.**

**22. a) Outline any three roles of the Traditional parliament of the Baganda (3mrks)**

- Advised the Kabaka on matters affecting the kingdom.

- Represented the people‘s concern and needs to the Kabaka.

- Assisted the Kabaka in settling disputes.

- It directed the collection of taxes and planned for expenditure of taxes.

- It helped the Kabaka in general administration.

- The Lukiko made laws for the Buganda kingdom. 3x1=3

**b) Describe the social organisation of the shona in the 19th century.(12mrks)**

- The shona were ruled by a divine king (mwene mtapa)

- Mwene mtapa was worshiped.

- Had a religion based on the Mwari cult.

- Had a supreme creator and supreme Being whom they called Mwari. / They were

monotheistis / existence of one god- mwari.

- Had priests who led the worship of Mwari / priests offered sacrifices/

- The Rozwi clan supplied priests for the community.

- Priests had spiritual powers that enabled the community to dominate other communities in

Rhodesia.

- Spiritual powers included warding off disease, epidemics and war and rainmaking.

- Had different types of spirits eg vadzimn or family spirit and Mhondovo clain spirits.

- Spirits were communicated to through an intermediary ie suikiro (departed family or clan

member)

- The shona had national spirit known as chamiruka which settled clain disputes and

protected the people against injustices in the government.

- Had kingship system based on patrilinear system (inheritance from the father)

- Divided into clains – who got names from animals eg monkey, leopard, elephant etc

- Observed taboos eg it was a taboo to consume the meat of such animals where clans names

are.

- The shona practiced polygamy – ie to have many members for the family

- They also pracised exogamous marriage ie members married from outside their clan.

- The shona lived in stone building eg the mapungubwe rains found in Zimbambwe.

6x2=12

**23 a) Name any three Non- Aligned leaders who convened the Bandung conference of April**

**1955. (3mrks)**

- Tawahartal Nehrn of India.

- Surkano of Indonesia.

- Marhal Tito of Yugoslavia.

- Gamal Nasser of Egypt.

- Chon En-lai of China 3x1=3

**b) Explain any reason why the Allied power won the first world war. (12mrks)**

- They had more manpower than the central powers / out- numbered the allied powers.

- The allied powers had more financial and industrial resources from their colonies and hone.

- The Allies had powerful weapons that unmatched those of the central powers eg used tanks,

Aircrafts and battleships.

- The Allies had sea power / their naval power enabled them to blockade the central powers

hence denying them essential supplies as food and war equipment.

- The Allies had good political leadership eg Loyd georges, the British prime minister and

georges clemenceau, the French prime minister who were focused and compentent.

- The Allies were more united under general Foch.

- The Allies had more trained solders than the central powers eg 1918 Germany lost most of

the troops because they were young and inexperienced.

- Withdrawal of some contries from the central powers eg Italy and Turkey from the war,

further weakened the central powers.

- The Allies attracted a longer spectrum of support paticulaly when Germary invaded the

neutral state of Belgium.

- The entry of the USA into the war on the side of Allies further fatigued the central power and were defeated. 6x2=12.

**24 a) Outline any five functions of the civil service in the federal government of the united**

**states America.(USA) (5MRKS)**

- Implements government policies.

- Explains and interprets government policies.

- Helps in the collection of government Revenue.

- Advises politicians in matters of policy formulation.

- Provides continuity between the government and the next after general elections.

- Draws up development plans and government Budget. 5x1=5.

**b) Discuss the various constitutional powers of the president of the government of India**

**(10mrks)**

- Has powers to dissolve the parliament.

- He has the power to declare a state of emergency in a state and rule that state by Decree.

- He has the power to assent or veto a Bill. However the veto may be overcome if both

Houses repass the Bill.

- Nominates 12 members of the upper House (Rajya sabha).

- He is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

- He has powers to appoint state governors.

- He has powers to appoint supreme court Judges.

- He appoints the prime minister with the advice from the parliament.

- The president is the major symbol of National unity 5x2=10