

FORM 4 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2

MAKING SCHEME

TERM 2

SECTION A: (25 MARKS)

1. Characteristics of a Government

- Enforce the Law by taking action against those who break them.
- A government should be acceptable
- A government should have laws/rules which regulate the conduct of citizens.
- Sovereignty - people give the government the authority to exercise power throughout vetting.
- Jurisdiction – Every Government operates within a given geographical area

Any 2 x 1 = 2marks

2. Demerits of oral traditions

- Information may be exaggerated
- It is expensive
- It is time consuming
- Some information may be concealed by informants
- Some information may be forgotten
- It does not give accurate dates

Any 2 x 1 = 2marks

3. Main feature in development of man in middle stone age period

- Invention of fire

1mk

4. Two countries that were colonized by Portugal

- Angola
- Mozambique
- Portuguese Guinea

2mks

5. Two communes of Senegal where assimilation policy was successful.

Goree Rasfique
Dakar St. Louis

6. British engineer who pioneered the construction of Tarmac roads
- John Macadam 1mk
7. Uses of the wheel in ancient Mesopotamia
- Used in war chariots
- Transporting farm produce on carts
- Used in making potters cby
- In transportation of Logs 2mks
8. Trade good for North Africa in the Trans-saharan trade - salt, horses and camels, glassware beads, mirrors, spices, rugs, fire arms 2mks
9. Contributions of Religion in the maji maji uprising.
- Used to mobilize the people of Southern Tanganyika against the German
- To encourage and unite Africans against Germans
- Interpretation of the German invasion as a bad Omen causing diseases, famine and drought. 2mks
10. Two inventions that contributed to the Agrarian revolution in U.S.A.
- Invention of steel plough by John Deere 1837
- The mechanical reaper by Cyrus McCormick
- Invention of food refrigeration on canning 2mks
11. Main cause of cold war
- Ideological difference between the two super powers U.S.A and U.S.S.R 1mk.
12. Main function of the golden stool in Asante empire
It was a symbol of unity
13. Two ways in which Industrial Revolution contributed to colonization of Africa.
- Africa was a source of Raw materials e.g minerals
- Africa was a market for manufactured goods
- Africa was outlet to invest surplus capital
- Cheap labour was available to produce raw materials 2mks
14. Two types of early roads

- Roman roads
 - Macadam roads
- 2mks

15. Definition of Pany-Africnism

- A movement that aims at uniting all peoples of African descent in the world
- 1mk

SECTION B 45 MARKS

16. ((a) African leaders who have been awarded Nobel peace prize.

- Nelson Madela
 - Desmond Tutu
 - Fredrick deKlerk
- 3mks

(b) Challenges faced by Africans Nationalist in their struggle for Independence

- Harassment, arrests and detention by colonial government
 - Ban of African political parties
 - Inadequate finances to implement their programmes
 - Disunity among nationalists i.e Radicals verses moderates.
 - High levels of illiteracy among the Africans
 - Nationalist were denied Access to mass media limiting their activities
 - Lack of a common language
 - Lack of fast means of transport
- 12mks

17. (a) characteristics of Industrial revolution in Europe

- Extensive use of mechanized power, heavy machinery and other forms of expensive capital equipment.
 - Rise of factory systems
 - Production of good in large quantities due to use of machines
 - Change of living styles of the peoples of Europe
 - High living standards and high population growth rate
 - Rebirth of learning, scientific knowledge increased and there were many inventions.
 - Growth of modern capitalism as individual acquired a lot of wealth.
 - Growth of trade union movement to cater for workers rights
- 5mks

(b) Factors that hinder industrialization in Developing countries

- Competition from developed countries who produce cheaper high quality goods.

- Poor means of transport and communication systems that hinder transportation of raw materials and finished products.
- Lack of adequate capital to finance industrialization as they rely on Agricultural economy
- Poor educational systems which does not produce industrial experts.
- Political instabilities in some countries which is not conducive for industrialization
- Very high poverty levels among the citizens which reduces purchasing power for manufactured goods.
- Countries have poor economic policies
- Neo colonialism

18. (a) Conditions Africans had to fulfill to become fully assimilated in French West Africa

- Able to speak French
- Be able to read and write
- Serve in the French Government
- Be a resident in one of the four communes in Senegal
- Be monogamous
- Accept Christianity

3mks

(b) Factors that undermined the Application of the French policy of Assimilationism West Africa.

- It was confined only in the four communes of Senegal
- It was expensive to implement
- Some African cultures were still very intact due to little contacts with Europeans
- French traders feared that assimilated Africans would become serious economic rivals.
- Traditional African rulers did not want to lose their authority over the assimiles.
- Muslims resisted fiercely the French attempt to convert them to Christianity
- French realized it would not be possible to Exploit the African who had attained Assimile status
- French citizen in France opposed the policy for fear of being outnumbered in the chamber of deputies.
- Racial discrimination undermined the assimilation policy since the French never accepted the assimiles as their equals

12 mks

SECTION C 30 MARKS

19. (a) Five features of the cold war

- No actual military confrontation between U.S.A and U.S.S.R.
 - Negative propaganda by the opposing blocs
 - No lives were lost in U.S.A or U.S.S.R as a result of the war
 - No destruction of property occurred in U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.
 - Hatred and suspicion increased between Eastern and Western blocs
 - Manufacture and testing of deadly weapons increased.
 - Stiff technologies competition between U.S.S.R and U.S.A emerged
- 5mks

(b) Effects of cold war on International Relations

- It undermined peace and security
- Led to development in Science and technology
- Led to spread of capitalism and communism ideologies
- Led to formation of economic military alliances like COMECON and E.E.U, NATO and MARSAN pact.
- Led to formation of N.A.M a neutral policy approach
- Formation of Afro-Asia bloc to exert their influence in the U.N.
- Led to a series of political crises e.g Konea, Vietnam, Afghanistan etc.
- The suspicion and mistrust divided the world into two blocs
- Led to the division of some states e.g Germany, Korea, etc.
- Led to rise of dictators e.g Bokassa, Mobutu Seseko and Idi Amin.

20. (a) Reasons why Non-Aligned movement was formed

- Developing states did not want to join the power bloc rivalry between U.S.A and U.S.S.R.
 - Developing states wanted to safeguard their independence and national interests.
 - Developing states wanted to exert their influence in the international affairs
 - They wanted to get maximum aid from both blocs for economic development
 - They were against the arms race by the superpowers which was a threat to international peace.
 - They needed co-operation among themselves to ensure peace and avoid another world war
- 5mks

(b) Factors that affected the performance of N.A.M

- Large size of membership (116) affected ideological coherence.
- Did not have a permanent army effect its decision effectively.
- Political instabilities among members states e.g D.R.C and Rwanda.
- Boundary disputes between members states hindered co-operation
- Dependency of N.A.M member to their former colonial masters.

- Poor economies/failed to meet their financial obligations
- Differences among the member states
- Divided loyalty of N.A.M. members to other international organizations e.g. commonwealth, U.N. etc.
- Personality difference between leaders of members states.
- Break of U.S.S.R and the end of cold war

21. (a) Achievements of the League of Nations

- Maintained world peace for almost 20 years
- Helped members to settle disputes through international court of Justice
- Assisted refugees and drought relief programmes
- Helped to reconstruct economies of affected states in WW1
- Promoted international co-operation of states
- Laid down the foundation of U.N.6
- Promoted workers welfare through international labour organization 3mks

(b) Reasons for the failure of the league of Nations.

- There was non – commitment to the covenant
- Countries followed their nation interest and ignored world interests
- League lacked a military with army to effect it's decisions
- Secret alliances continued to be signed by different states
- Britain and France adopted the Appeasement policy towards dictators
- Nationalism in the colonies undermined the leagues efforts to maintain peace.
- It suffered financial shortages to implement its programmes
- There was rise of dictators who refused to respect decisions of the league e. Hitle, Massolini, Hirohito etc.
- The great economic depression of 1929 led to unemployment which weakened the league 12mks