

FORM 3 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 - 311/2

MAKING SCHEME

TERM III

SECTION A: (25 MARKS)

1. Two advantages of land enclosure system in Britain
 - It was easy to control animal diseases
 - It was possible to practice large scale farming.
 - Farmers could access loans from financial institutions
 - It allowed the use of machines2mks

2. Two industries established by the early man
 - Tool making
 - Pottery
 - Weaving
 - Cloth making2mks

3. Result of the invention of the wheel in Mesopotamia
 - Improved agriculture since it was used in shad oof irrigation
 - Used to make pots
 - Improved transport through making of chariots1mk

4. The first people to use iron in the world
 - The Hittites1mk

5. Terms of the Berlin conference of 1885
 - River Congo and Niger to be open to all powers.
 - Any power occupying any region in Africa should allow others to trade.
 - There was to be effective occupation in sphere of influence.
 - The hinterland behind the coastal possession of any power belonged to that power.
 - Any European state laying claim on any part of Africa must inform other interested parties to avoid future conflict.
 - Any power acquiring territory in Africa must undertake to stamp out slave trade and safeguard the interests of Africans, Christian missionaries, traders and explorers

- (2mks)
6. Two countries that were colonized by Portugal in Africa
- Angola
 - Mozambique
 - Portuguese Guinea
 - Cape verde
- (2mks)
7. Two Roles of the Tuaregs in the trans-saharan trade.
- Acted as route guides
 - Protected the oasis in the desert
 - Acted as interpreter to the traders
 - Provided security to the trade caravan
- 2mks
8. Contribution of Alexander Graham Bell in communication
- He invented the telephone
- 1mk
9. Territories acquired by Germany from France in the Franco-prussian war of 1870 – 71
- Lorraine
 - Alsace
10. Functions of the Buganda traditional parliament
- Made laws of the kingdom
 - Advised the Kabaka
 - Directed the collection of taxes
 - Planned expenditure in the Kingdom
 - Represented peoples concerns
 - Settled disputes in the Kingdom
 - Acted as the final courts to try cases under them
- 2mks
11. Two functions of the Emirs in Northern Nigeria during the colonial period.
- Impose and collect taxes
 - Maintained law and order in their areas.
 - Settled minor disputes in their areas.
 - Supervised communal work eg road construction.
 - Recruited a bodied men to provide labour to settlers or the government
- (2mks)
12. Functions of London as an early urban centre in Europe
- Transport and communication centre
- 2mks

- Administrative centre
- Commercial centre
- Industrial centre
- Education centre
- Historical centre

13. Two uses of Bronze in Egypt 2mks
 Made weapons eg Swords , spears
 Decorated temples, palaces and pyramids
 Made statues and ornaments

14. Main factor that led to the rise of the ancient town of meroe 1mk
 - Iron working/irons melting

15. One country that was not colonized in Africa 1mk
 - Liberia
 - Ethiopia

SECTION B 45 MARKS

16. (a) Uses of tools made by man in the middle stone age period 5mks
 - Cutting meat and vegetables
 - Skinning animals
 - Scrapping skins
 - Digging up roots and tubers
 - Sharpening other tools
 - Hunting
 - Peeling tubers
 - - Defence against wild animals. 5x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Way of life of the early man in the New stone age period 10mks
 - made refined tools known as microliths
 - Made better shelter from tree branches and grass/built huts
 - Decorated hut walls with drawings of animals they hunted.
 - ate cooked food from game meat, fish etc.

- He hunted and gathered food
- He domesticated some plants and animals.
- established permanent settlements/sedentary life
- Lived in groups with rules and regulations/government.
- He began specialized skills e.g basketry, pottery and iron working
- He started to trade
- Man began religion 5 x 2= 10mks

17. Ways in which slaves were obtained during the Trans-Atlantic trade 5mks

- were exchanged with manufactured good
- Prisoners of war were sold
- Luring of children
- Kidnapping lonely travelers
- Raiding villagers
- Selling of debtors
- Selling of outcasts and criminals
- “Weak” eg windows and orphans 5x 1 = 5mks

(b) Factors that led to the decline of the trans-Atlantic trade 10mks

- Development of the industrial revolution where machines replaced human labour.
- The need to retain Africans in Africa to produce raw materials.
- The role of humanitarians and missionaries who preached against the inhuman trade.
- Britain urged other countries to stop the trade by signing treaties end slave trade.
- Attainment of independence by U.S.A in 1776 left Britain with no colonies take slaves to work in .
- The French revolution of 1789 spread ideas of liberty, equality and brotherhood of all mankind
- Christian revival movement in the 19th century perceived slavery and slave trade as evil.
5 x 2 = 10mks

18. Five causes of the maji maji Rebellion 5mks

- German East Africa Company imposed heavy taxes on Africans.
- Use of forced labour in cotton plantations
- The Jumbes and Akidas were brutal while collecting taxes

- African women were raped against their culture and traditions
- Christian missionaries were against African traditional beliefs.
- Kinje ketile Ngwale instilled courage and confidence in the African fighters
- The need to revenge on Ngoni massacre by Germans
- Land alienation by German settlers.
- The Harsh and ruthless German rule hated by Africans
- Africans being forced to grow unprofitable cotton in the dry areas by Germans

5x 1 = 5mks

(b) Results of Lewanika's collaboration with the British

10mks

- Lewanika was to receive 850 sterling pounds a year as his stipend
- the company to provide schools, industries, postal services, transport and telegraphic facilities.
- the company to appoint officials and pay for administration of the areas.
- Lewanika was to stop slavery and witchcraft in his area.
- Lewanika powers were reduced to a paramount chief.
- Lewanika lost control of former vassal chiefs who came under the British.
- Lozi aristocracy was broken and the royal class became tax collectors of the company
- Barotse land was incorporated into Northern Rhodesia as British protectorate.
- Lozi were employed in the civil service.
- Lozi land was alienated and given to British settlers
- Lozi were forced to pay taxes.

5 x 2 = 10mks

19. (a) Early written forms of communication

3mks

- (i) Pictures
- (ii) Stone tablets/clay tablets
- (iii) Parchments
- (iv) Scrolls

3x1 = 3mks

(b) Ways through which modern society has benefited from the development in telecommunication 12mks

- It has facilitated commercial transaction between countries and individuals
- It has provided employment
- Promoted space research through satellite communication
- It has been used in modern warfare to provide information to the parties involved.
- It has promoted Education services
- Promoted mass entertainment . T.V. Radio, cinema etc.
- Has helped to improve travel by air and water
- Has promoted national unity and patriotism through fast transmission of ideas
- Promoted storage of information through use of computers
- Has enabled organizations and individuals access information at their own convenience

6x 2 = 12 mks

SECTION C 30MKS

20. (a) Symbols of royal authority in Buganda Kingdom 3mks

- The throne (Namulondo)
- royal spears
- royal tools
- royal drums

3x1 = 3mks

(b) Political organization of the Buganda Kingdom 12mks

- had a centralized system of administration
- Kabaka was the head of Buganda state and the seat was hereditary
- The kingdom was divided into counties called sazas under a hereditary chief
- The counties were sub-divided into sub-counties called Gombololas each under a Gombolala chief.
- Gombolala were divided into smaller units called Miluka under Miluka chiefs.
- Kabaka appointed leaders to govern the vassal states called the Abatangole.
- Kabaka had the royal officials who worked with him at his court.

- Kabaka had symbols of royalty which enhanced his political status e.g throne, drums, the 5 years and the royal stool.
 - Lukilko was the law making body in the Kingdom.
 - Kabaka was assisted in administration by the queen mother and queen sister, katikiro, omulamuzi and omwanika.
 - The capital of Buganda was at Mengo where the palace was situated. 6x 2 = 12mks
21. (a) Characteristics of a good constitution
- should be definite and specific in content
 - should be comprehensive covering all aspects of Government
 - should be durable and elastic. Be able to avoid being tampered with but flexible to accommodate changing needs of the society
 - be able to protect the changing but fundamental rights of citizens.
 - must give room for amendment and clearly state the procedure
- (b) Advantages of a written constitution (10mks)
- It is rigid and cannot be altered or manipulated by politicians or interested groups.
 - It is readily available for reference since it is in one document
 - In crisis, it provides very clear guidelines on the procedures to be followed ensuring stability in the country e. g death of a president
 - It is fundamental to the newly formed nations e.g Kenya, south Sudan to take off in an orderly manner.
 - Countries with ethnic and religious diversity require a written constitution so that the identity of the various groups are preserved and maintained.
 - It is supported by the majority of the citizens e.g 70% in a referendum. 5 x 2 = 10mks
22. (a) Reasons why the British applied the policy of indirect rule in their colonies 3mks
- Inadequate man power to handle all the administrative responsibilities in the colonies.
 - Inadequate funds set aside for colonial administration

- Direct system led to stiff resistance by African communities
 - The policy had succeeded in India and Buganda.
 - The poor transport and communication network posed serious hurdles to the few British personnel to carry out their duties. 3 x 1 = 3mks
- (b) Effects/Results of African collaboration to European Invasion 12mks
- Collaborating communities failed to safeguard their Independence and were eventually colonized.
 - Some leaders e.g lewanika of the Lozi, and the Buganda Kabaka were recognized but their powers greatly reduced.
 - Collaborating leaders got protection from their traditional enemies.
 - Collaborators were used to conquer other resisting communities.
 - Collaborating communities got western education, medicine and Christian religion
 - Trade increased between the communities and the Europeans
 - Like any other community they were subjected to economic exploitation eg land alienation, mining , taxation and forced labour 6 x 2 = 12mks