

FORM 3

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2

SECTION A: (25mks)

1. Identify one specific tool invented by Homo Sapiens that greatly improved his way of life (1mk)
 - Microlithic tool/microlith
2. Identify the term used to refer to animal and plant remains found by Charles Darwin (1mk)
 - Fossils
3. Identify two sub species of the Homo Sapiens (2mks)
 - Cro-magnon
 - Neanderthal man
 - Rhodesian man
4. Why is the period of early man referred to as Stone Age? (1mk)
 - Early man used mainly stone as raw material to make tools and weapons
5. Name the famous building in Athens built in honour of the goddess Athena (1mk)
 - The Parthenon
6. Who discovered penicillin? (1mk)
 - Alexander Flemming
7. State two advantages of using bicycles as a mode of transport (2mks)
 - Cheap to buy and maintain
 - Can be used in inaccessible areas
8. State two factors responsible for the decline of Merowe as an urban centre (2mks)
 - Rise of Axum in the East
 - Exhaustion of iron ore/Deforestation
 - Deforestation caused decline of iron industry
9. Identify the title given to the state kings in the Asante Kingdom (1mk)
 - Omanhene
10. Give the main advantage of the cell phone (1mk)
 - It is portable/portability
11. Identify two treaties that Lewanika of the Lozi signed with the British (2mks)
 - Otto Van Bismarck
12. Which European leader was responsible for convening of the Berlin conference 1884 – 1885? (1mk)
 - Lochner treaty
 - Corynden treaty
 - Lawley treaty treaty with Harry Ware
13. Give two strategies employed by Samori Toure in his war of resistance against the French (2mks)
 - Scorched-earth-policy
 - Guerilla warfare
14. Apart from river Congo, name the river that was declared free to all Europeans for navigation at the Berlin conference (1mk)
 - River Niger
15. What was the main contribution of religion in the Maji maji uprising against German rule in Tanganyika? (1mk)
 - Unifying factor
16. Give two reasons why the British adopted the system of indirect rule in Northern Nigeria (2mks)
 - It had succeeded in India and Uganda
 - Lack of enough personnel
 - Indirect rule was cost-effective
 - Helped dilute African resistance
 - Poor transport and communication network in the vast protectorate
 - Existence of a well established system of government based on Islamic law

17. Define the term the Egyptian question in the scramble and partition of Africa (1mk)
- Refers to the ownership of the Suez Canal in Egypt
18. List two communes in Senegal where Assimilation was successfully applied (2mks)
- St. Louis
 - Rufisque
 - Dakar
 - Goree

SECTION B (45mks)

Answer any three questions

19. a) What factors led to the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia? (5mks)
- Existence of indigenous crops e.g. wheat, barley & existence of indigenous animals
 - High rainfall from Zaygroes mountains
 - Fertile soils
 - Availability of water for irrigation from Tigris-Euphrates
 - Settlement of Suwerians who had knowledge on agriculture
 - Availability of farm implements (1x5=5mks)
- b) Explain five factors that have led to shortage of food in Third World countries (10mks)
- Poor methods of farming
 - Poor infrastructure
 - Adverse weather conditions
 - Political upheavals and political instability
 - Rural-urban migration
 - Over reliance syndrome
 - Neglect of drought resistance crops
 - Lack of storage facilities
 - Poor economic planning
 - HIV/AIDS pandemic
 - Cash crop farming at the expense of food crops (2x5=10mks)
20. a) Give three stages of evolution of man (3mks)
- Aegytopithecus
 - Dryopithecus Africans/proconsul
 - Kenyapithecus/Ramapithecus
 - Australopithecus/Zinjathropus/Nut cracker
 - Homo habilis
- b) Describe six ways in which the discovery of fire improved man's way of life (12mks)
- Used to roast/cook thus stopped eating raw food
 - Used to provide warmth when it was cold
 - Used to provide light at the dwelling places
 - Improved hunting
 - Used to frighten wild animals thus improved security
 - Tool making was improved/was used to harden tips of tools
 - Communication between people living at different places became possible
 - Man preserved food by drying it over fire
 - Enabled man to migrate to colder places(2x6=12mks)
21. a) Identify three ways in which water was used in industries during the 18th century (3mks)
- To turn waterwheels/grinding stones in flour mills
 - To wash/clean machines
 - To cool machines
 - To turn spinning machines in textile industries
 - To produce steam to drive machines

b) Explain six social results of the Industrial revolution in Europe during the 18th century (12mks)

- Many people migrated to towns to look for jobs leading to overcrowding
- Increased population in towns led to shortage of houses/development of slums
- Poor sanitation which made people to suffer from various diseases
- Factories emitted pollutants into the air, water & land thus affecting people's health
- Those who did not secure employment in the towns engaged in crimes & other social evils
- Led to social stratification i.e. rich & poor
- Women & children were exploited because they worked long hours
- Trade unions developed in order to fight for the rights of the workers
- Led to family break ups as some industrial workers neglected their homes

22. a) Identify five causes of Maji maji rebellion in 1905 – 1907 (5mks)

- Forced labour
- Taxation
- Land alienation
- Germans mistreated Africans e.g. flogging, whipping them
- Africans disliked Jumbes & Akidas
- Africans were inspired by Kinjekitile Ngwale
- Rape of women – Ngindo by Europeans
- Ngoni wished to revenge for the Ngoni massacre
- Germans despised African culture
- Africans were forced to grow cotton on infertile land (1x5=5mks)

b) Why were the African communities defeated by the Germans during maji maji rebellion? (10mks)

- Africans had inferior weapons which could not match German modern weapons
- German soldiers were well trained
- Disunity among Africans i.e. some collaborated with Germans
- Use of scorched-earth-policy led to famine thus weakening Africans.
- Magic water failed to protect Africans from German bullets
- Capture & execution of African leaders demoralized the fighters
- Germans got reinforcement which strengthened their fight against Africans
- Large powerful communities e.g. Hehe, Chagga and Nyamwezi did not join the war since they had been defeated by the British
- Africans were not well coordinated in their fight

SECTION C (30mks)

Answer any two questions

23. a) Identify 3 European powers that acquired colonies in Africa. (3mks)

- Britain
- France
- Germany
- Portugal
- Belgium

b) Explain six reasons why the Lozi collaborated with the British during colonization (12mks)

- Lewanika collaborated in order to protect his kingdom against Germans and Portuguese/European enemies

- Lewanika desired western education and civilization for his people
- Lewanika wanted the British to protect him against his internal enemies/safeguard his position
- He was encouraged to collaborate by chief Khama of the Ngwato who had already collaborated
- Lewanika saw the futility of resisting a strong power like Britain so he chose to collaborate
- He wanted to promote trade between the British and his people
- He was influenced by missionaries e.g. Francois Coillard
- Lewanika wanted to protect his kingdom from attacks by other African communities e.g. Ndebele (2x6=12mks)

24. a) Give three economic activities of the Baganda in the pre-colonial period (3mks)

- Grew crops e.g. bananas
- Practiced hunting and gathering
- Engaged in trade – long distance trade
- Fished in Lake Victoria
- Made clothes from barks
- Practiced basketry & pottery
- Iron working (1x3=3mks)

b) Describe the political organization of the Buganda in the pre-colonial period (12mks)

- Headed by king - Kabaka
- Kingship was hereditary
- Kabaka was assisted by prime minister. Treasurer and chief justice
- Had parliament called Lukiiko
- Had standing army
- Kingdom divided into Sazas headed by Saza chief
- Saza further divided into Gombolola under Gombolola chiefs
- Gombolola further divided into Miluka under Miluka chiefs (2x6=12mks)

24. a) Outline five reasons why Samori Toure's second empire was not suitable (5mks)

- He was cut off from his gold mine at Bure
- He was cut off from Freetown where he used to buy fire arms
- The southern frontier of his empire was open to French attacks from Ivory Coast
- He was surrounded by enemies from all sides
- He was at war with the communities he had attacked during his expansion campaign

b) Explain five factors that led to the defeat of Samori Toure by the French (10mks)

- The constant movement of his army and people denied him time to concentrate on gainful activities resulting in inadequate food supplies
- The scorched-earth-policy he employed when fighting made his people impoverished and they turned against him
- Some African communities in the area supported the French against Samori Toure e.g. Tieba of Sikasso and Ahmed Sekou of Tuklor Empire
- The French had superior weapons
- Non-Mandinka and non Muslim in his empire supported the French because he had mistreated them.
- The British refused to support Samori Toure against the French
- Establishment of second empire to the East denied him access to fire arms
- He was cut off from Bure gold mines

(2x5=10mks)